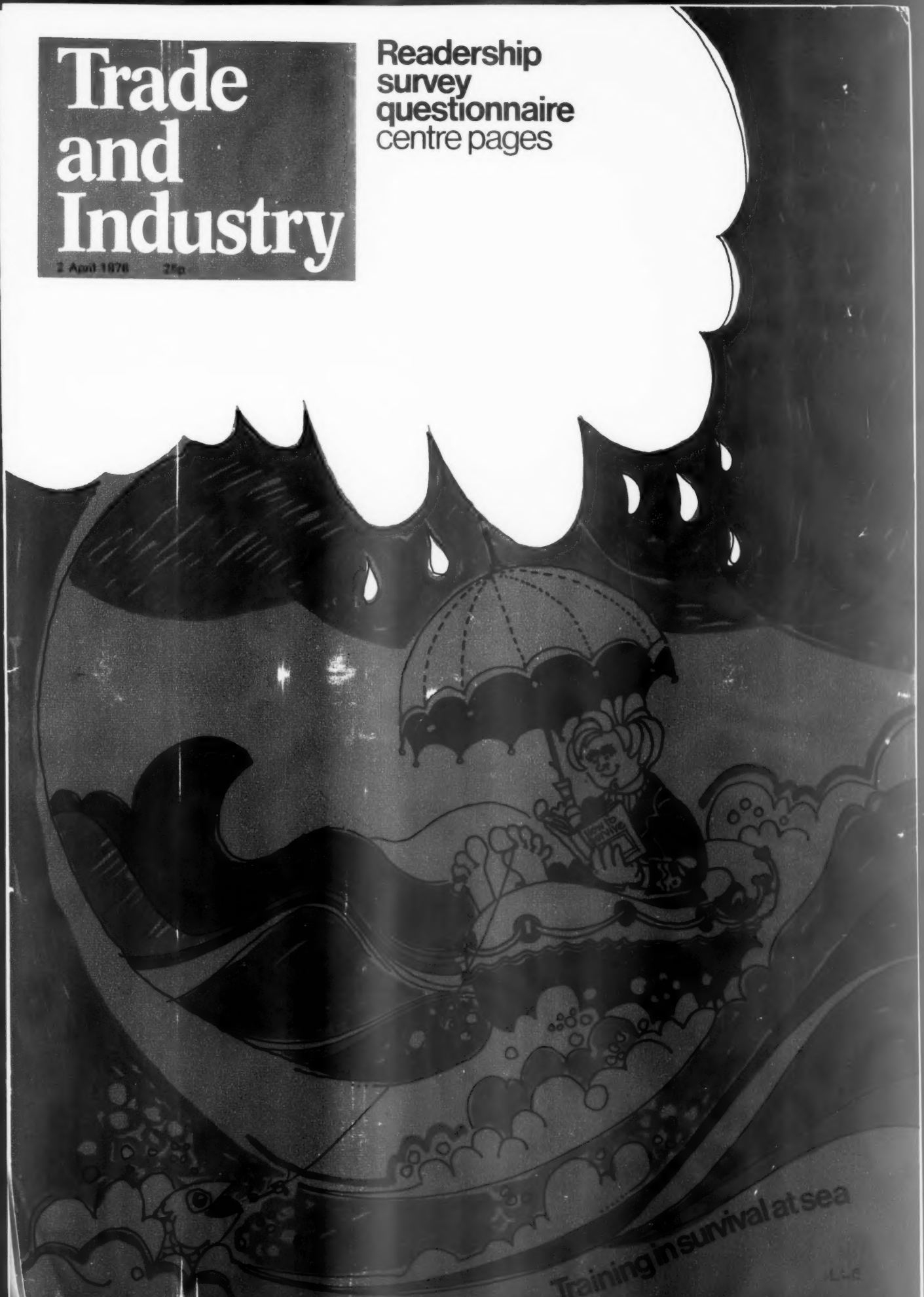
# Trade and Industry

2 April 1976 25p

**Readership survey questionnaire** centre pages



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| | |
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| | |
|---|---|
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# Trade and Industry

2 April 1976

News from the Departments of Industry·Trade·Prices & Consumer Protection

Training for survival at sea is the subject of a report by an ad hoc committee which we publish in this issue. Whether an individual survives for a long time in the hostile environment of the sea after a shipwreck very much depends on how he is physically and mentally prepared for the ordeal. The report recommends a training programme which should prepare merchant seamen for such an eventuality, and in doing so, may help to save their lives.

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# Home News

## Anglo-French joint communiqué on Concorde

Marcel Cavaillé, the French Secretary of State for Transportation, Gerald Kaufman, Minister of State in the Department of Industry, and Stanley Clinton Davis, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State in the Department of Trade, met on 29 March in Paris to review the progress of the Concorde project.

In a joint communiqué after the meeting the ministers noted with satisfaction that significant progress has been made since the last ministerial meeting on 25 March 1975 in accordance with the agreements then made. The aircraft was certificated before the end of 1975 and entered service satisfactorily at the beginning of 1976.

Given the heavy investments made by both countries in the Concorde programme, they will support all the efforts being made to accelerate the opening of all routes capable of being operated by Concorde. The ministers discussed the need to maintain the production facility in the best possible condition faced with the uncertain short-term commercial situation.

With the object of preserving the technological advance of the two countries, the ministers asked that officials should examine, within two months, the way in which studies should be carried out on the future of supersonic transport. They agreed to meet again in the coming months to discuss collaboration on subsonic as well as supersonic civil aircraft.

Marcel Cavaillé, French Secretary of State for Transport, in Paris on Monday, flanked by British Ministers concerned with Concorde – Gerald Kaufman (right), Minister of State, Department of Industry, who has responsibility for the aircraft manufacturing industry, and Stanley Clinton Davis, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for companies, aviation and shipping, Department of Trade.

## Gerald Kaufman warns against cut-throat measures in shipbuilding

Many overseas shipyards have resorted to drastic – even desperate – price-cutting which cannot fail to have a disruptive and disastrous effect on the world market under today's unique conditions, Gerald Kaufman, Minister of State, Department of Industry, said in London on 30 March.

'It is noteworthy that while orders from British shipowners placed world-wide fell dramatically last year the proportion of the orders they placed in UK yards fell even more. The reasons for this were that many overseas yards were already running out of work and were able to offer quicker delivery and many more also resorted to price-cutting.'

Mr. Kaufman warned delegates to a

## First meeting of UK/Saudi Arabia Joint Commission

The first meeting of the UK/Saudi Arabia Joint Commission was held at the Department of Trade headquarters this week. Picture shows Sheikh Abdullah Ali Reza, Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs for Economic Affairs, leader of Saudi delegation, being welcomed by John Caines, Under-Secretary, Department of Trade, leader of the UK delegation.

London conference, 'World co-operation in shipbuilding cannot survive in this sort of cut-throat atmosphere. What country is going to stand by and see its shipbuilding industry destroyed overnight in the name of free competition. This is a reality, a fact of life, which will have to be faced by the governments all over the world if we are to come to any sensible agreement internationally.'

He said that Britain has always been among the leaders of the world movement towards free competition in shipbuilding and it would be indeed tragic if all the good work that had been done were now to be threatened by these unfortunate developments.

He hoped that officials of those countries who were meeting with the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development in Paris to discuss these problems would be able to make significant progress towards a just and equitable solution.

## Radar installations for certain merchant vessels

From 1 April UK registered merchant vessels over 1,600 gross registered tons, are required to carry an approved radar installation.

This requirement is contained in rules* published by the Department of Trade. There are certain transitional arrangements to give those concerned time to take account of the new requirements.

The rules are published following consultations with representative organisations of shipowners, unions and equipment manufacturers. They give effect to a picture IMCO requirement which is pending international ratification.

The department considers it desirable that all sea going ships *below* 1,600 gross registered tons registered in the UK should, where practicable, have regard to the provisions in the rules, and to the recommendations in a Merchant Shipping notice ('M' Notice) to be published shortly. It will include supplementary recommendations for vessels fitting and carrying radar in accordance with the new rules. 'M' Notices are available free of charge from trade mercantile marine offices and marine survey offices or direct from the Department of Trade Marine Library, Sunley House, High Holborn, London WC1V 6LP.

A new publication *Instructions to Surveyors (Merchant Ship Radar Installation)* giving further and more technical information about the radar installation required by the Rules, their siting and performance is under preparation.

* The regulations are the Merchant Shipping (Radar) Rules 1976. SI 1976/302, HMSO, 12p.

## What do you think of us?

This issue was published with a pull-out questionnaire in the centre and if it is still there (it is printed on coloured paper) we would be very pleased if you would take a couple of minutes to complete it and return it to the Editor, via Freepost. We really do need to do this periodic check on readers' opinions, requirements and characteristics, so we hope you'll forgive one more form to fill in!

If the questionnaire has already been removed, but you would like a copy, please telephone Miss Swinyard on 01-215 5021, who will be glad to send you a further copy in the post.

## New lead and cadmium limits for tableware

New regulations to limit the level of lead and cadmium in vitreous enamel-ware have been announced by Alan Williams, Minister of State for Prices and Consumer Protection. Answering a question in the House of Commons on 30 March from Ioan Evans, MP (Aberdare), Mr. Williams said:

'The Vitreous Enamel-ware (Safety) Regulations 1976 (SI 1976/454) which have been laid before Parliament today prescribe limits for extractable lead and cadmium in the food-contacting surfaces of vitreous enamel tableware and kitchenware.

'The Regulations, which are based on the British Standard for enamel-ware (BS 5180: 1974) have been made under the Consumer Protection Act 1961 and come into operation, for all sections of the trade, on 1 June this year.

'Both substances are cumulative in the human body. Excessive ingestion of lead can result in chronic lead poisoning. Children are particularly susceptible. Ingestion of substantial amounts of cadmium over a long period may cause kidney damage.'

These new Regulations will apply to all enamelled tableware and kitchenware offered for sale in Great Britain. They will ensure that any article of vitreous enamel-ware intended for the storage, preparation, cooking, serving or consumption of food and offered for sale in this country does not contain lead and cadmium in soluble form in such amounts as to contaminate food to a harmful degree. The Regulations will be enforced by local weights and measures authorities.

Under the Consumer Protection Act 1961 it is an offence for any person (whether an importer, manufacturer, wholesaler or retailer) to sell or offer for sale in the course of business goods that do not comply with regulations made under that Act.

Both lead and cadmium are cumulative in the human body and above certain thresholds can be harmful to health. If soluble lead or cadmium compounds are present in the surfaces, either plain or decorated, of vitreous enamel ware, they may be extracted by certain types of food and drink, especially those that are acidic.

The limits specified in BS 5180 are:

| | Lead | Cadmium |
|---|---|---|
| Tableware | | |
| Hollow-ware | 2.0mg/l | 0.2mg/l |
| Flatware | 7.0mg/l | 0.7mg/l |
| Cooking ware | 7.0mg/l | 0.7mg/l |
| Kitchen utensils | 50mg/m²* | 50mg/m²* |

* Of the surface area immersed in the prescribed solution of acetic acid.

The lead and cadmium extraction tests are to be carried out with a 4 per cent acetic acid solution in contact with the appropriate surfaces. For tableware and kitchen utensils, other than cooking ware, this will be at room temperature and the period of contact will be 24 hours. Cooking ware will be subjected to a two-hour contact at boiling temperature, followed immediately by a further 22 hours as a cooling period. Light is to be totally excluded from the surface under test.

## Patents endorsed 'Licences of Right'

Under Section 35 of the Patents Act 1949 the following patents were endorsed 'Licences of Right' on the dates specified.

| Number | Grantee | Subject-matter |
|---|---|---|
| 17 March 1976 | | |
| 1,313,414 | Agfa-Gevaert Aktiengesellschaft | Cartridge for cinematographic film and a camera for use therewith |
| 1,351,517 | Agfa-Gevaert Aktiengesellschaft | Slide projector |
| 1,029,114 | Woolcombers Ltd., also trading as Westbrook Lanolin Co. | Improvements in the treatment of liquors from the scouring of raw wool |
| 1,098,669 | Cosden Oil and Chemical Co. | Emulsion of polyethylene and process of preparation |
| 1,168,763 | Tranco Inc. | Loom picking stick and picker construction |
| 1,336,796 | Janusz Gutkowski | Fluid treatment apparatus |
| 1,346,642 | Cantiere Navaltecnica SpA | Hydro craft equipped with apparatus for improving the stabilisation of pitch and roll |
| 1,351,125 | British Steel Corporation | Method of and apparatus for controlling a moving metal sheet to conform to a predetermined plane |
| 1,407,372 | Boris Schwartz | Boot or shoe with tensioned insole member |

Any person who claims that the patentee at the time of endorsement of any of the above patents was precluded by a contract in which claimant is interested from granting licences under the patents may apply for cancellation of the endorsement on Patent Form No. 45 within two months after the date of endorsement.

E. Armitage
Comptroller

# Design Council awards: engineering products

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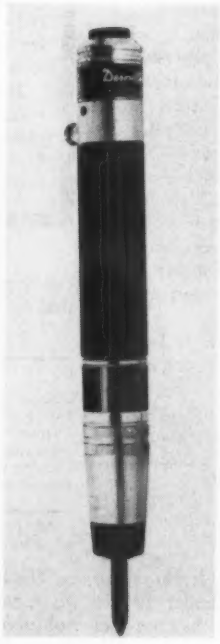

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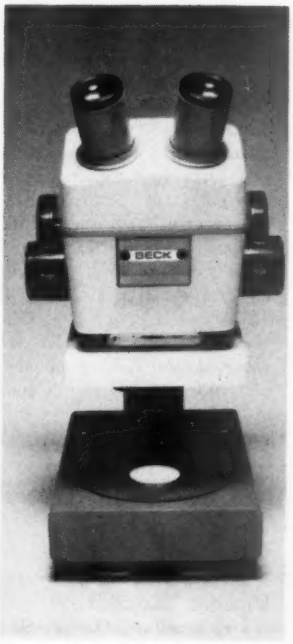


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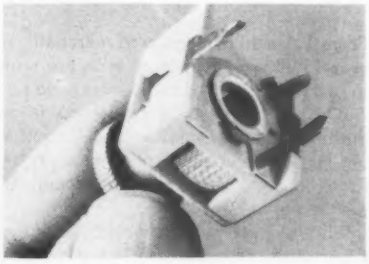

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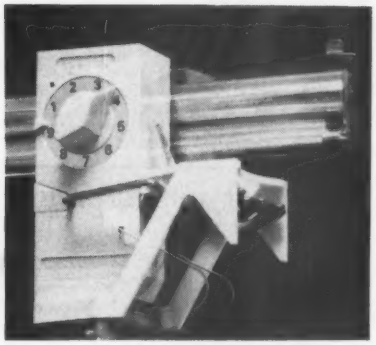

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# and components

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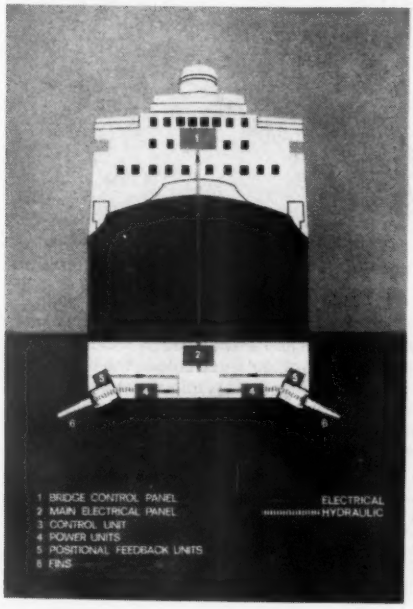


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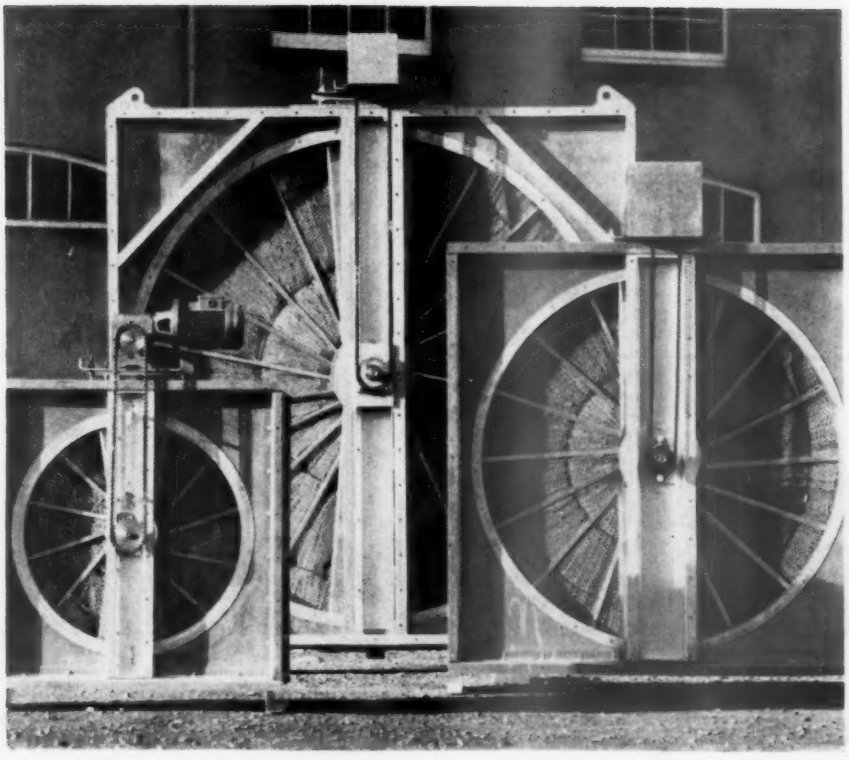

Five Design Council Awards for engineering products and four Awards for engineering components have been made for 1976.

**1** The smallest thermometer ever to be designed and manufactured by Comark Electronics Ltd., the 3001 is supplied with a probe suitable for temperature measurements from minus 50° C to 1,000° C. Produced for the first time in March 1975, the instrument proved to be an export success with 50 per cent of the first year's output going overseas.

**2** A lightweight miniature air powered screwdriver, the Desoutter Slimline Miniature Air Powered Screwdriver series 2B8 operates only when pressed on to the work. Exhaust air is carried well away from the operator's face.

**3** Engineered by Ealing Beck Ltd. to meet strict requirements the Stereo 3 microscope combines high quality optical performance with a good three-dimensional effect. Three optical systems of different magnification are incorporated in a rotating turret and the degree of magnification can be changed without altering the focus.

**4** Reliable colour television receivers are much in demand and several potentiometers are required for a good colour picture. Egen Electric Ltd., have altered the traditional design by making use of a 'skeleton' structure to allow convected cooling air to flow over the warm resistance core.

**5** The modern knitting machine works fast and in some cases over 100 rows can be produced in 3 seconds. At this speed a breakage must be detected quickly and the rotating machinery stopped before a fault can be transferred to the knitting station. Manufactured by Trip-Lite Ltd., the Yarn Fault Top Detector Mark II monitors the supply of yarn to the knitting stations of multi-feed circular knitting machines.

**6** The first agricultural implement to win a Design Council Award, the Massey Ferguson MF30 series of drills gives the farmer improved control over seed and fertiliser distribution.

**7** Brown Brothers and Co. Ltd., have pioneered a new approach to ship stabilising control system. Instead of a gyroscope for sensing motion, a more sensitive angular accelerometer which uses air bearings has been developed.

**8** Instron Ltd. has designed a materials testing machine which offers dynamic/static testing. The Instron 1250 series provides more accurate results when carrying out complex tests such as on railway coach springs to test reactions under various conditions of loading.

**9** The Curwen and Newbery Heat Regenerator takes warm air from heating and ventilating systems and passes it through a hollow wheel which transfers the heat to incoming fresh air. Up to 80 per cent of the heat usually wasted can be reused by this method.

## Industry Act assistance: interest rates reduced

The maximum rate of Interest Relief Grant and interest rates for loans under Section 7 of the Industry Act 1972 are reduced with effect from 29 March.

The rate of Interest Relief Grant available in those cases where it would be appropriate to allow the equivalent of an interest free period on a Department of Industry loan – but where firms obtain their finance from other sources – is being reduced from 12 per cent to 11½ per cent for each interest free year.

The 'concessionary' rate of interest on loans for employment-creating projects (Category A) is reduced from 9 per cent to 8½ per cent. The 'broadly commercial' rate of interest on loans for modernisation projects not providing additional employment (Category B) is reduced from 12 per cent to 11½ per cent.

## Invisible exports appointments

Sir Richard Powell, deputy chairman of the Committee on Invisible Exports since its formation in 1968, retired on 31 March. William M. Clarke has been appointed a deputy chairman from 1 April 1976. Mr Clarke remains director general of the Committee. Sir Max Brown has been appointed chairman of the COIE's Taxation Subcommittee from 1 April.

## Letters to the Editor

Letters to the Editor should be addressed to the Editor, *Trade and Industry*, Room 437, 1 Victoria Street, London SW1H 0ET, and *not* to HMSO.

One of the large intake flares for the Rolls-Royce RB211 industrial gas turbines which are being produced in GRP (glass reinforced plastics) by Synthetic Resins Ltd., Speke, Liverpool. The flares use an advanced polyester resin with a high heat distortion pont and are finished by hand to the close tolerances required in the specifications. Produced in an unpigmented colour, the units comprise three sections – the aerodynamically shaped flare, a parallel sided cylindrical centre section and a base. The centre section mould is adjustable in length, up to 5 ft for some RB 211 units. The rim and interior surfaces are provided with a high gloss finish to aid the flow of air and the units, which bolt directly to the engines, are free of distortion at operating temperatures up to 100 degrees C.

## 'Britain on the threshold of export-led growth' – Eric Varley

Britain could be on the threshold of the 'elusive prize of export-led growth that we have sought for so long.' And, perhaps even more important, said Eric Varley in London on 24 March, several recent surveys suggest a continuing improvement in our exports in the period immediately ahead ... 'a growth of 10 per cent in volume by the third quarter of this year and the prospect of further strong increases if, as seems probable, world trade continues to grow strongly this year and next'.

He emphasised:

'That, of course, is the central objective of the Government's whole economic strategy. The recent cutbacks to projected increases in future public spending were deliberately aimed at freeing resources for higher exports and investment and putting some £500 million a year into industry.

'We have a chance too precious to let slip for our industry to make up for lost time – because as a result of the recession, we have in existence spare capacity of both plant and manpower and our prices are highly competitive.

'There is a further, perhaps even more fundamental reason for optimism – a greater willingness to *share* responsibility for what has gone wrong, and work together to put it right,' he said.

Mr. Varley stressed: 'The Government has already allocated in the last 11 months a total

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of £285 million to successful incentives schemes for bringing forward capital investment, and for modernising and restructuring key industries which are potential bottlenecks in any trade boom, like machine tools and ferrous foundries.'

## Changes in UK domestic air fares

The Civil Aviation Authority has approved with effect from 1 April applications for increases in domestic, non-truck route, air fares from 12 British airlines.

The fare increases applied for ranged from 5 per cent to 30 per cent and one of the prime reasons for the applications was the unprecedented rate of national inflation of 25 per cent and increases in aerodrome landing charges, navigational charges and fuel costs during the past year.

The Authority noted that there was evidence that its policy of requiring domestic air fare rises to fully remunerative levels has achieved some measure of success. During 1974/75 non-trunk domestic services had lost just over £6 million. This was reduced to £3.4 million in 1975/76, and, if the current applications had been granted in full, the loss would have been further reduced to £917,000 in 1976/77.

In general, therefore, the Authority thought that to grant applications would mean a further move towards making domestic scheduled services profitable, and in general the cost increases put forward by the airlines justified the tariff increase sought, with some exceptions.

The Authority was not prepared to concede the full increases applied for on the routes London–Teesside, granting only 7½ per cent increase against the 10 per cent asked for, and East Midlands–Belfast, where the increase of 12½ per cent asked for was reduced to 10 per cent. These exceptions were made because the services would show a considerable profit if the full increases had been granted.

An application by British Airways to operate a public group discount fare giving 25 per cent discount to groups of 25 travellers in Scotland was approved, but not one for groups of 40.

## New holiday fares to Spain and Portugal

The Civil Aviation Authority will permit new cheap holiday return fares for groups of three or more on scheduled services to a large number of destinations in Spain and Portugal. These fares will be considerably lower than the current normal economy fares.

This decision is in response to a proposal by British Airways for a new type of holiday facility for groups consisting of a minimum of three persons (including children) travelling together both outward and return. While approving the concept, the Authority has amended British Airways' proposal in order to relate it more realistically to the costs of providing these services.

At the same time the Authority has rejected British Airways' proposal to increase normal economy fares to Spain and Portugal on those routes where 'Group 3' fares will be introduced.

Marconi Instruments' new digital frequency meters undergoing final automatic electrical inspection at MI's St. Albans factory. The use of a new custom-designed MOS-LSI chip, which contains much of the circuitry of the new units, has resulted in a relatively simple production process geared to full automatic electrical inspection, with resultant low cost and high reliability.

## Proposal to extend AOC requirement

The Civil Aviation Authority is consulting industry on a proposal to extend the legal requirement to hold an Air Operator's Certificate (AOC). The extension would bring public transport operations using light aircraft, which are a growing part of aviation activities in Britain, under the legally established safety supervision of the Authority.

At present no aircraft of more than 2,300kg (maximum authorised weight) can undertake a public transport flight unless the airline concerned holds an AOC from the Authority certifying its competence to operate safely. It is proposed to extend this AOC requirement, from 1 November 1976, to all public transport aircraft, irrespective of weight.

Since 1961 when Air Operators' Certificates were introduced, there has been a steady increase in the use of light aircraft for the purpose of public transport. Moreover, these aircraft have become more sophisticated, better equipped and capable of a wider field of operation, including flying within controlled airspace mainly used by larger commercial aircraft. In the light of these changed circumstances, the Authority considers that the exclusion of operators of aircraft under the specified weight limit from the AOC requirement is no longer justifiable.

The granting of AOCs depends on the recommendations of the Authority's inspectors who have to be satisfied about such matters as management, operational planning and control, training and testing of flight crews and arrangements for aircraft maintenance. In applying these requirements to small airlines with light aircraft, the Authority will make due allowance for the size of the operations.

At present airlines with no aircraft above 2,300kg (maximum authorised weight) are supervised informally by Authority inspectors. Bringing these operators within the AOC system will strengthen the Authorty's control over their safety, but will not entail any increase in CAA staff or impede its plans for reducing staff overall during 1976.

The cost of air operators' certification is at present largely recovered through charges for air transport licences. Many of the operators who would be affected by an extension of the AOC requirement do not hold such licences. Some charges would therefore be necessary in the arrangements for recovering these costs.

## UK–US charter agreement

The Department of Trade has successfully concluded an agreement with the United States authorities on transatlantic passenger air charters for 1976. This will allow UK airlines to compete on equal terms with American competitors for US originating charter traffic. Previous restrictions have been lifted.

The Agreement concluded in Washington on 24 March, also provides for the acceptance by UK of US originating one-stop inclusive tour charters under US rules. This should in-

crease the flow of American tourists to the UK.

The Agreement has been reached following a series of talks which began in London last November with the US seeking a continuation of an agreement on transatlantic passenger air charters that was due to expire on 31 December 1975.

## Investigation into risks of installations at Canvey Island

The Health and Safety Commission has agreed to a joint request from the Secretaries of State for the Environment and Employment to undertake an investigation of the risks to health and safety associated with various installations both existing and proposed on Canvey Island. It will be carried out by the Health and Safety Executive under Section 14(2) (a) of the Health and Safety at Work Act 1974.

This follows the publication by the Department of the Environment of the report of an exploratory public inquiry ordered by the Secretary of State for the Environment into the desirability of revoking the planning permission given to United Refineries Ltd. to build an oil refinery on Canvey Island. The report contains a recommendation by one of the technical assessors that such a study should be made. In reaching their decision to ask the Health and Safety Executive to arrange for the investigation to be carried out, the Commission took into account the assessor's recommendation, the exceptional concentration of high hazard installations in a comparatively small area, and the physical character of the neighbourhood.

The terms of reference are:

'In the light of the proposal by United Refineries Ltd. to construct an additional refinery on Canvey Island, to investigate and determine the overall risks to health and safety arising from any possible major interactions between existing or proposed installations in the area, where significant quantities of dangerous substances are manufactured, stored, handled, processed, transported or used, including the loading and unloading of such substances to and from vessels moored at jetties; to assess the risks; and to report to the Commission.'

The Health and Safety Executive is arranging for a small team of experts to conduct the investigation. This will include members of the Safety and Reliability Directorate of UK Atomic Energy Authority who have developed special techniques of hazard evaluation, and the District Inspector of Factories for South East Essex.

## Bankruptcy records for England and Wales

**Details of bankruptcies in England and Wales are maintained in a public search room at Room 901. Thomas More Building, Royal Courts of Justice, Strand, London WC2A 2JY.**

**Searches can be made personally or by an agent and a fee of 25p in respect of each bankruptcy inquiry is payable at the time.**

## Average retail food prices on 17 February 1976

Average retail prices of about 80 important food items on Tuesday, 17 February 1976, are shown in the table below. The Department of Employment collects these prices from 200 areas in the UK on one specific day each month for the General Index of Retail Prices. They come from between 500 and 1,000 retailers representative of those from whom the great majority of the population make their purchase. Many of the items vary in quality from retailer to retailer and partly because of these differences there are considerable variations in the prices charged for many items. An indication of these variations is given in the last column of the table, which shows the range of prices within which at least four-fifths, of the recorded prices fell. The average prices are subject to sampling error.

The current figures will be published in the March 1976 issue of the *Department of Employment Gazette*. Prices since November 1967 have been published in earlier issues.

| Item | Average price p | Price range from p | Price range to p |
|---|---|---|---|
| Beef: home-killed | | | |
| Chuck | 70.8 | 64 | 78 |
| Sirloin (without bone) | 105.8 | 88 | 130 |
| Silverside (without bone)* | 92.7 | 84 | 100 |
| Back ribs (with bone)* | 65.1 | 54 | 78 |
| Fore ribs (with bone) | 63.3 | 54 | 74 |
| Brisket (with bone) | 63.0 | 50 | 74 |
| Rump steak* | 122.3 | 100 | 140 |
| Beef: imported chilled (b) | | | |
| Chuck | | | |
| Silverside (without bone)* | | | |
| Rump steak* | | | |
| Lamb: home-killed | | | |
| Loin (with bone) | 77.2 | 68 | 88 |
| Breast* | 23.8 | 15 | 32 |
| Best end of neck | 57.9 | 36 | 76 |
| Shoulder (with bone) | 52.0 | 44 | 60 |
| Leg (with bone) | 73.1 | 64 | 80 |
| Lamb: imported | | | |
| Loin (with bone) | 59.9 | 54 | 68 |
| Breast* | 18.1 | 12 | 24 |
| Best end of neck | 48.9 | 36 | 58 |
| Shoulder (with bone) | 43.0 | 38 | 48 |
| Leg (with bone) | 64.1 | 58 | 68 |
| Pork: home-killed | | | |
| Leg (foot off) | 65.5 | 56 | 78 |
| Belly* | 48.8 | 40 | 58 |
| Loin (with bone) | 79.9 | 70 | 88 |
| Sausages | | | |
| Pork | 38.7 | 34 | 44 |
| Beef | 34.1 | 28 | 40 |
| Roasting chicken | | | |
| Broiler, frozen, 3 lb | 29.7 | 25 | 34 |
| Fresh or chilled, 4 lb (oven ready) | 35.7 | 30 | 42 |
| Fresh fish | | | |
| Cod fillets | 60.1 | 50 | 68 |
| Haddock fillets | 64.8 | 54 | 74 |
| Haddock, smoked, whole | 63.1 | 50 | 75 |
| Plaice fillets | 76.1 | 60 | 90 |
| Halibut cuts | 110.4 | 74 | 150 |
| Herrings | 29.8 | 22 | 36 |
| Kippers (with bone) | 40.0 | 32 | 48 |
| Fresh vegetables | | | |
| Potatoes, old, loose | | | |
| White | 11.4 | 10 | 12 |
| Red | 11.7 | 10 | 13 |
| Potatoes, new, loose | † | — | — |
| Tomatoes | 30.1 | 25 | 36 |
| Cabbage, greens | 9.7 | 6 | 12 |
| Cabbage, hearted | 8.4 | 5 | 12 |
| Cauliflower or broccoli | 19.0 | 12 | 28 |
| Brussels sprouts | 12.5 | 10 | 15 |
| Carrots | 7.2 | 5 | 10 |
| Onions | 12.1 | 10 | 15 |
| Mushrooms, per ¼ lb | 12.0 | 10 | 14 |
| Fresh fruit | | | |
| Apples, cooking | 14.8 | 12 | 18 |
| Apples, dessert | 15.0 | 12 | 18 |
| Pears, dessert | 18.4 | 14 | 24 |
| Oranges | 13.4 | 10 | 18 |
| Bananas | 15.8 | 14 | 18 |
| Bread | | | |
| White, 1½ lb wrapped and sliced loaf | 16.6 | 14½ | 18 |
| White, 1½ lb unwrapped loaf | 17.3 | 16 | 19 |
| White, 14 oz loaf | 11.7 | 10½ | 13 |
| Brown, 14 oz loaf | 12.5 | 12 | 13½ |
| Flour | | | |
| Self-raising, per 3 lb | 20.0 | 17 | 24 |
| Bacon | | | |
| Collar* | 66.3 | 56 | 76 |
| Gammon* | 85.5 | 76 | 98 |
| Middle cut, smoked* | 81.7 | 72 | 92 |
| Back, smoked | 89.1 | 70 | 100 |
| Back, unsmoked | 86.2 | 66 | 98 |
| Streaky, smoked | 71.1 | 60 | 84 |
| Ham (not shoulder) | 109.6 | 92 | 128 |
| Pork luncheon meat, 12 oz can | 29.1 | 20 | 35 |
| Canned (red) salmon, ½-size can | 71.2 | 63 | 79 |
| Milk, ordinary, per pint | 8.5 | — | — |
| Butter | | | |
| New Zealand | 34.7 | 32 | 36 |
| Danish | 37.0 | 34 | 40 |
| Home produced | 37.3 | 33 | 42 |
| Margarine (a) | | | |
| Standard quality (without added butter) | 24.0 | 21 | 25 |
| Lower priced | 22.6 | 21 | 24 |
| Lard | 19.9 | 17 | 24 |
| Cheese, cheddar type | 48.3 | 38 | 54 |
| Eggs, per doz. | | | |
| Large | 43.7 | 40 | 48 |
| Standard | 40.0 | 36 | 42 |
| Medium | 36.6 | 35 | 39 |
| Sugar, granulated, 2 lb | 22.8 | 21 | 25 |
| Instant coffee, per 4 oz | 48.6 | 42 | 54 |
| Tea, per ¼ lb | | | |
| Higher priced | 12.8 | 12 | 13 |
| Medium priced | 10.5 | 9½ | 12 |
| Lower priced | 9.5 | 9 | 10 |

* Or Scottish equivalent
† Insufficient or no quotations.
(a) Now quoted at average price per lb.
(b) Imported, chilled beef discontinued from January 1976.
Source: Department of Employment.

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| | Dep. | Arr. | Arr. | Arr. | Arr. | Arr. |
| MON | 1000 | 1825 | | 2135 | | |
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| TUES | 1000 | | 1835 | | | 2210 |
| | *2045 | WED 0505 | | WED 0800 | | |
| WED | *1000 | 1825 | | | 2135 | 2305 |
| THURS | 1000 | | 1835 | | | 2210 |
| FRI | 1000 | 1825 | | 2135 | | |
| | *2045 | | SAT 0515 | | SAT 0805 | SAT 0935 |
| SAT | 1000 | | | 1955 | | 2145 |
| | *2045 | SUN 0505 | | SUN 0800 | | |
| SUN | *1000 | | 1835 | | 2140 | 2325 |

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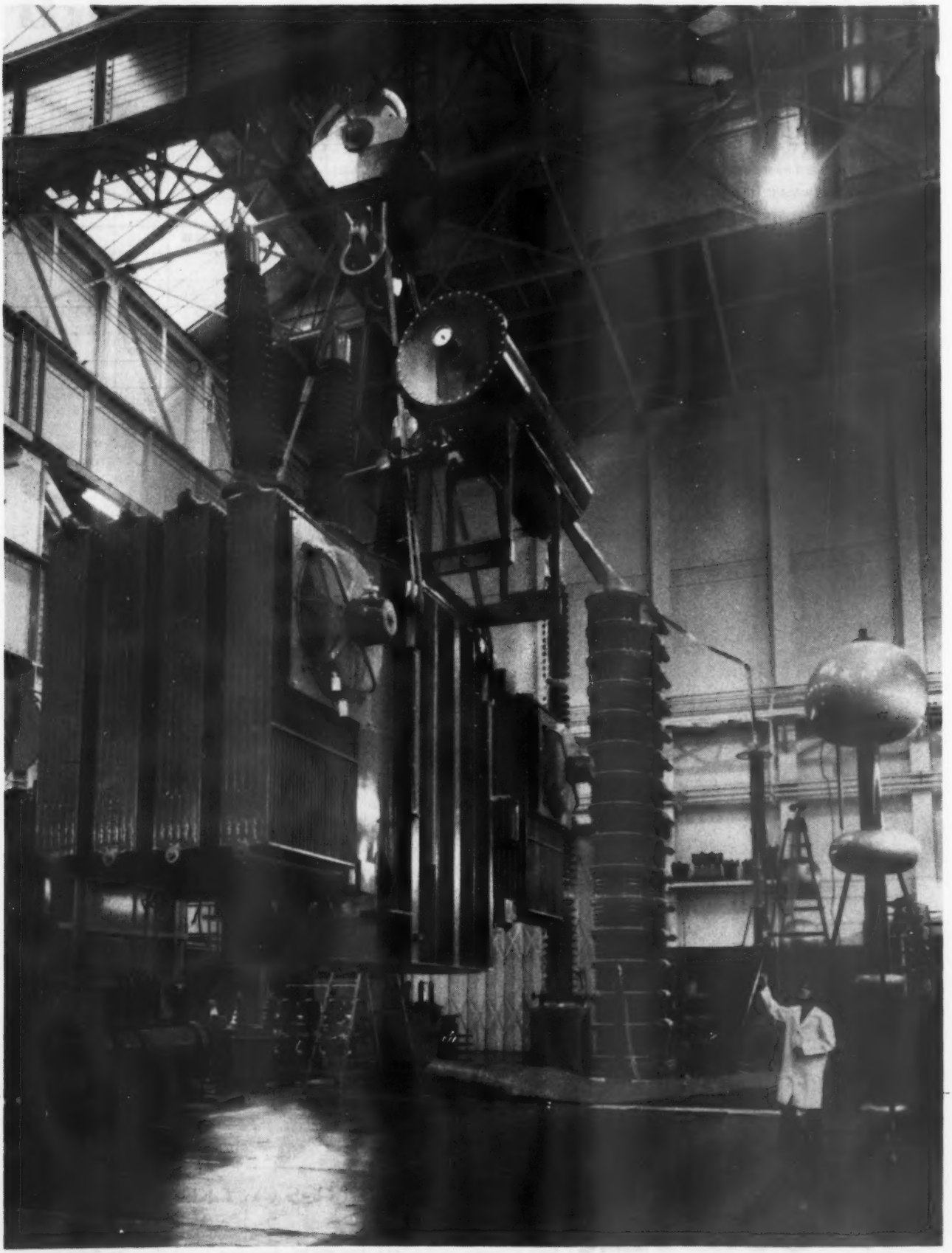
# Transformer for Guatemala – built in 4½ months



**Delivered one week ahead of schedule after only four and half months work, this 32MVA, 13.8/143kV transformer is the first of two units for a thermal power plant in Guatemala. The transformer, seen in the test department of its manufacturer – Hawker Siddeley Power Transformers – had just completed acceptance trials after having been designed and built to rigorous specifications.**

# Technology News

## Corrosion isn't something we just have to grin and bear

'Uncontrolled corrosion is a menace,' said Dr. Denis Layton, chairman of the Department of Industry's Committee on Corrosion, speaking at the opening of the exhibition on corrosion at the Design Centre this week. He went on to point out that corrosion could result in catastrophe of dramatic proportions – the collapse of a bridge, or an oil rig or the crash of an aircraft. 'It may also result in failures less dramatic but just as devastating to the individual involved – the collapse of a garden swing for example.

'It may result in a great deal of expense – car silencers are not cheap, and they corrode, perforate, become illegally noisy and endanger the life of those in the car by exhaust gas leakage perhaps. Replacing the silencer is a regular expense for most car owners. Replacing them with stainless steel, or other properly protected silencers would be somewhat more expensive – but need be carried out only once instead of annually.

'A corroded heating system can be expensive not only in terms of the cost of replacing the failed components but also in terms of the consequential damage. The system can be inhibited and rendered safe for a few pounds – surely a very good (and normally once only) practical insurance premium.

'We are becoming increasingly conscious of the need to conserve materials and resources and energy. This need is both moral, ie social responsibility, and economic. Uncontrolled corrosion is wasteful.

'The general public are right to be afraid of corrosion – provided they are frightened into action not frightened into paralysis.

He emphasised that 'Corrosion isn't something we just have to grin and bear. It can be controlled economically by good design and choice of materials and protective coatings and finishes'.

The National Corrosion Service at the National Physical Laboratory was, he said, the spearhead of advisory services with respect to corrosion and its control.

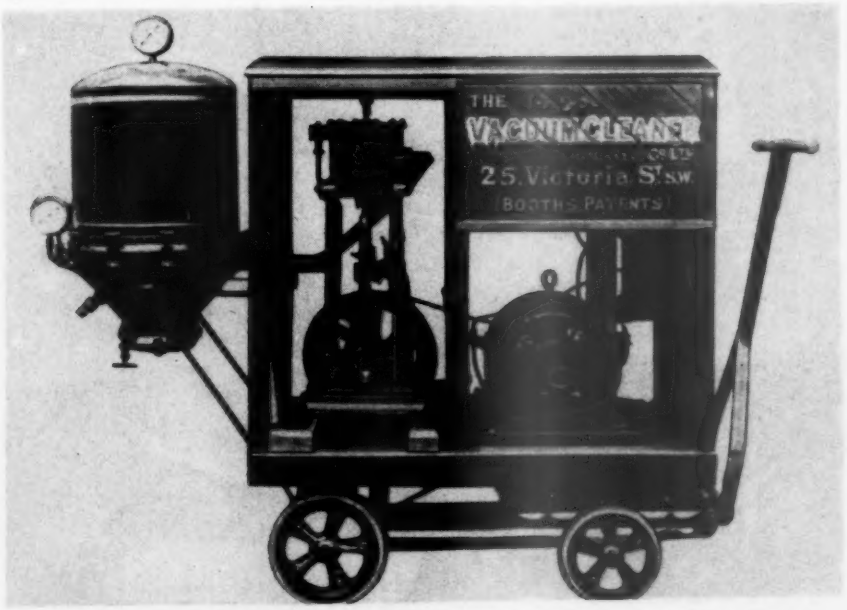
Few people realise that environmental conditions affect the extent to which materials resist corrosion. For example, in certain areas plumbing fittings made in brass (an alloy of copper and zinc) can suffer 'dezincification', that is the removal of the zinc. This results in a corroded product which blocks up the fitting.

Contact with corrosive influences is one of the factors that should be anticipated by the designer. A montage of corroded lamp-posts in the exhibition shows the disastrous effects of animal contact, albeit only in passing.

The Severn Bridge provides a good example of preventative measures; moisture is controlled with sacks of silica gel placed inside the box-girder deck-sections.

The exhibition also includes some of the methods of protection commonly used such as hot-dipped zinc galvanising, tin and tin alloy coatings, anodising, sealing tapes, petroleum-grease impregnated tapes, and resin coatings. There are also explanations of six particular forms of corrosion with which designers should be familiar: stress corrosion, corrosion fatigue, filiform corrosion, pitting corrosion, fretting corrosion and crevice corrosion.

Seminars will be held from 2.15 p.m. till 5.00 p.m. on subjects such as corrosion and design in the production and packaging industries (6 April); corrosion and design – educational responsibilities (8 April); corrosion and design – the consumers' viewpoint (15 April). For further information about these seminars and about the work of the Committee, please write to The Secretary, Committee on Corrosion, Department of Industry, Room 540, Abell House, John Islip Street, London SW1P 4LN. Tel. 01-211 5996.



**Left : this 1902 model vacuum cleaner was driven by a five h.p. engine and carried on a horse-drawn cart. It parked outside while flexible pipes, passed through doors or windows, enabled the vacuum cleaner to be used inside. In the early days the firm received about 37 prosecutions a week for obstruction or causing a nuisance because of the noise of the machine. Right : the latest model from the same company, the EV51 designed for wet or dry surfaces, made by BVC Ltd., the industrial division of Goblin (BVC) Ltd.**

## Food standards in Saudi Arabia – testing milk and canned foods

Emrys Islwyn Williams, a Fellow of the Institute of Food Science and Technology and a Senior Food Standards Technologist with Spillers Ltd., is the latest to join a team of standards experts in Riyadh, capital of Saudi Arabia. By agreement with the Saudi Arabian Government, the British Standards Institution is providing technical assistance to the Saudi Arabian Standards Organisation in setting up a programme.

This will involve standards-making, quality assurance and certification, promotion of the concept of standardisation and the principle of reference to standards in legislation.

High priority is attached to food standards, which are intended to be mandatory. Specifications are the responsibility of the national standards bodies, which are departments of government in Saudi Arabia. Food standards will cover such aspects as testing raw, pasteurised and sterilised milk, canned foods, preservatives and colouring matters.

If the 1976 contract with Saudi Arabia is extended, more food technologists could well be required in Riyadh and BSI is looking for more possible candidates for a country in which English is the working language.

## Instant craft – the launching of the fourteen minute boat

Although fibre-glass boat building has been with us for some time, Rolinx have now taken the mass production process one step further by using injection moulding.

Since the early seventies the firm had been thinking of larger mouldings, but the motor industry, already customers for a number of smaller thermoplastic products, were not enthusiastic about the high technical risk.

Looking for an alternative, Rolinx selected the 'Topper', a fast, single-handed sailing dinghy designed by Ian Proctor, which can be carried on the roof of a car. Its sealed structure, 11 ft long, looked suitable for the techniques they had in mind.

This led to an approach to the National Research Development Corporation – it was calculated that over £250,000 was needed to finance the project. By 1974 proposals had been drawn up based on a GKN Windsor injection moulding machine and NRDC, evidently convinced of its potential, decided to support the project. They have provided 50 per cent of the cost of mould designs and the development of production techniques, a contribution to be recovered in the form of a levy on the sales of the boat. Of the remainder, 42.5 per cent were to be financed by Rolinx and 7.5 per cent by J. V. Dunhill Boats Ltd.

When development work started in July 1974 it soon became apparent that a steel mould of the size required would involve a delivery time of up to two years before moulding trials could begin. An alternative material was sought and kirksite – a zinc-based alloy with small proportions of copper and aluminium was chosen. Two 3.4m (12 ft) moulds were required from which the products would mate to within 0.020 in.

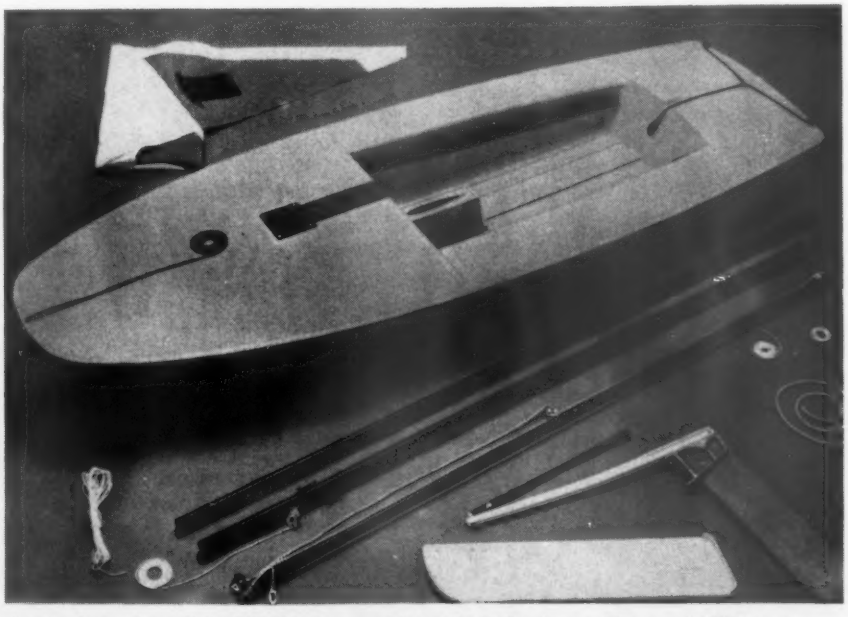
Press Patterns Ltd. of Nuneaton made the models and Albany Jig and Tool Ltd. of Walsall made the castings, with Shrewsbury Tool and Die Ltd. machining the castings and fitting them into the reinforcing steel bolsters. Casting design was under Rolinx's direction and advanced techniques were used for incorporating cooling water pipes into the kirksite mould and producing textured surface finishes.

The twin GKN Windsor 1600 machines made to Rolinx specifications and used for the production of the 'Topper' not only advance moulding technology but also conserve energy. An average large moulding machine has an overall efficiency of 12-13 per cent. The machines used by Rolinx incorporate gas oil accumulators to store energy and help raise overall efficiency to 25-30 per cent.

A wholly-owned ICI subsidiary, Rolinx was able to call for advice in specifying a suitable grade of material for the moulding. A standard grade of 'Propathene', ICI's polypropylene, was chosen with certain additives. This had the advantage, compared with glass-fibre, of being fairly robust so that the 'Topper' can survive, for instance, a fall from the roof of a car.

Early experiments at joining hulls and decks with adhesives and rivets led to the development of an electrical fusing technique for welding these parts together – which has since been patented and is essential to the production of a watertight hull.

The hull and deck of the 'Topper' are the largest injection mouldings in the world, they match perfectly and are each capable of being produced in seven minutes.



Left : the hull moulding of the 'Topper' made from polypropylene, taken off the GKN Windsor machine at the Rolinx factory. The two 1,600-tonne moulding machines run side-by-side so that by using only one half, the same capital equipment can be used for smaller mouldings. Right : the 'Topper' kit of parts, the largest injection moulding in the world. It is hoped that sales will reach a level of 10,000 a year, 80 per cent of them for export. Mass production on this scale should keep down costs and the complete kit is expected to sell at £239 plus VAT.

## New ways of using coal

'Major research projects are going ahead to pioneer new uses for coal now, and to be ready with alternatives to petroleum as a source of hydrocarbons for chemicals and fuels when oil supplies begin to dwindle towards the end of this century,' National Coal Board chairman, Sir Derek Ezra said this week.

He was visiting the Board's Coal Research Establishment at Stoke Orchard near Cheltenham, where it is proposed to invest nearly £5 million in coal research in 1976/77, more than £1¼ million financed by the European Coal and Steel Community.

'Coal has proved reserves to last 150 years – the largest of all the fossil fuels,' said Sir Derek.

Among the research projects Sir Derek Ezra saw at the Coal Research Establishment was fluidised combustion – laboratory and pilot plant work has proved there are encouraging prospects for this method of combustion to cut costs of heat for industry and for generating electricity.

It consists of burning coarsely crushed coal in a bed of coal ash fluidised by air, and the advantages include lower capital investment and running costs, less corrosion and the elimination of sulphur dioxide emission. Present work includes testing tubes and turbine blades for boiler construction and developing small industrial boilers.

Another process which has been successfully operated is liquefaction – Britain leads with this process which has been operated on one of the few coal-solvent extraction plants in the world. Results from an experimental plant have provided the technical information needed for the design of a large scale plant.

Coal is liquified by dissolving it in anthracene oil – a by-product of coal carbonisation – to give a graphite-making solution with the consistency of crude oil. Further processing produces electrodes – which can be used by the steel industry in arc furnaces melting down scrap for recycling and also for aluminium production. An extract is also produced for making carbon fibres which are lightweight but combine high strength and shock resistance.

Coal can also be turned into a gas by heating it with air or air and steam – providing a product which can be used as a fuel (for gas turbines and other plant) or for making chemicals. A third pilot reactor is being built.

## Symposium on international chemical co-operation

International economic and technical co-operation in the chemical industry will be discussed at a symposium in Hungary next year.

The symposium, which is being organised by the Chemical Industry Committee of the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (ECE), will be held at the invitation of the Government of Hungary in Budapest from 9-13 May 1977.

In the first of three main sections of the symposium debates, types of co-operation will be considered. The subjects to be covered will include the exchange of patents and licences, know-how and the transfer of technology; market analysis and exploration; market and sales organisation; product development and customer service; production; and sub-contracting. Plant location and the influence of transportation will also be discussed.

Papers in a second group will point out promising areas for co-operation or relate experience with co-operative ventures for specific products or in specific sectors of the chemical industry. Fields which may possibly be covered include fertilisers, petro-chemicals-pesticides and insecticides, dyestuffs, pharmaceuticals, fibres and their raw materials, and chemical intermediates. Finally, the administrative aspects of co-operation, such as general legal questions, health, transportation and safety regulations, the patent situation and taxation, will be taken up.

The programme will include a visit to the Tiszai Vegyi Kombinat, one of the largest chemical works in Hungary. Delegations to the symposium will be nominated by governments. Participants must register with the Industry Division of the ECE Secretariat in Geneva by September 1976. Inquiries should be addressed to Economics and Statistics Division 3D, Department of Industry, Room 507, Dean Bradley House, 52 Horseferry Road, London SW1, tel. 01-212 0298.

## SMTRB report

The 1975 Report by the Chairman of the Ship and Marine Technology Requirements Board is published this week. Highlighting the main activities during the past year, it includes details of the Board's expenditure for the financial year 1975/76 and a summary of research topics currently supported.

Copies are obtainable free from: SMTRB Secretariat, Department of Industry, Research Requirements Division, Room 401, Abell House, John Islip Street, London SW1 (tel. 01-211 6841).

## Industrial publicity

**Publicity for British exporters can often be obtained through use of the facilities of the Central Office of Information, who are concerned with collecting from industry items suitable for dissemination overseas by way of Government information services. The COI are interested in news items, feature article material, photographs, tape recordings for radio, and films for television and other screening. Contact should be made with the nearest Regional Office covering your area.**

**Northern:** Mr H. G. Roberts, Andrews House, Gallowgate, Newcastle upon Tyne NEI 4TB (Tel: 27575 – Telex 53277).

**Yorkshire & Humberside:** Mr T. Cooban, City House, Leeds LS1 4JG (Tel: 38232 – Telex Econ Plan 55472 – message to be prefixed for COI).

**East Midland:** Mr P. T. Brazier, Cranbrook House, Cranbrook Street, Nottingham NG1 1EW (Tel: 46121 – Telex 37572).

**Eastern:** Mr A. A. McLoughlin, 72-80 Hills Road, Cambridge CB2 1LL (Tel: 58911 – Telex 81187).

**London & South Eastern*:** Mr R. Dean, OBE, St. Christopher House Annexe, Sumner Street, London, SE1 (Tel: 01-928 2371 – Telex 918881 message to be prefixed for London Region).

**Southern:** Mr A. S. Poole, Market Place House, Reading RG1 2EH (Tel: 581261 – Telex 848216).

**South Western:** Mr W. J. D. Irving, MVO, The Pithay, Bristol BS1 2NF (Tel: 291071 – Telex 44203).

**Midland:** Mr D. C. Boyd, Five Ways House, Islington Row, Birmingham B15 1SH (Tel: 021-643 8191 – Telex 33376).

**North Western:** Mr H. V. Tillotson, MVO, 22nd floor, Sunley Building, Piccadilly Plaza, Manchester M1 4BD (Tel: 061-832 9111 – Telex 667830).

**Scottish Office:** Mr C. MacGregor, MBE, Scottish Information Office, New St. Andrew's House, St. James Centre, Edinburgh EH1 3TD (Tel: 031-556 8400).

**Ulster Office:** Northern Ireland Information Service, Stormont Castle, Belfast BT4 3ST (Tel: 63011).

**Welsh Office:** Mr Brian Evans, Director, Welsh Office Information Division, Oxford House, Hills Street, Cardiff CF1 2XG (Tel: 44171 – Telex 49327).

* National companies in central London, and particularly those with UK subsidiaries or branches, which require overseas publicity should consult Industrial Section at COI Headquarters: Mr E. Turnbull, Central Office of Information, Hercules Road, London SE1 7DU (Tel: 01-928 2345 ext. 271 – Telex 915444).

# Britain

# Training in survival at sea

## Publication of report of committee

by L. F. Standen, Head of Branch 4, Marine Division, Department of Trade

The main title of this article may well conjure up in the minds of some readers the more dramatic or romantic examples of survival at sea, Lieut. Bligh's epic voyage, perhaps, or some of the better known wartime exploits, or more recent examples, such as the unexpected discovery of survivors from the *Berge Istra*. Survival at sea against great odds has always attracted wide human interest, especially among inhabitants of a seafaring nation.

This short article will lack the stronger appeal of such events. Its purpose is twofold: to draw attention to an important report on 'Training for Survival at Sea', which is published in this edition of *Trade and Industry*, and to give some general background to the topic.

It is all too easy for those who travel by sea to regard a ship, particularly a large one, as being as safe as land and to forget both that it moves in an environment which is not naturally man's and can be very hostile to man, and that in relation to natural forces the largest ship, despite all that can be done to strengthen it, is but a feeble structure. It is therefore essential that seafarers should have a lively knowledge of what to do should some disaster overwhelm a ship and they find themselves thrown into a frightening situation very few of them will ever have met in practice. The question of the right training, simulating as far as practicable the essential features of real situations, is obviously of great importance.

Following a casualty last year, in which the question of training in survival at sea was important, Stanley Clinton Davis, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for Companies, Aviation and Shipping, decided that a small committee should be established to review existing training arrangements and make recommendations. This committee, of which I was chairman, was set up in June with the participation of interested bodies in the shipping and fishing industries.

The report of the committee, which has been accepted by the Government in its entirety, is set out in full following this article. The main recommendation is that all new entrants to the merchant navy, to the fishing fleet, and to service in seagoing tugs should before they go to sea undergo basic training in survival. The report recommends that this should become compulsory once sufficient training facilities are established. In addition the report proposes a course syllabus for the training that new entrants should be required to undergo, and makes a number of other recommendations as to how these arrangements should be implemented which the Department will see are followed through.

In particular it advocates that a manual of instructions should be prepared giving suitable guidelines to instructors as to the ways in which the subject should be taught, a recommendation which is already being actively pursued by the Merchant Navy Training Board. In addition the MNTB is at present engaged in discussions with the Royal Navy Safety Equipment and Survival School, one of the foremost authorities in the country on survival at sea, about a special training course or courses for those who will be called upon to instruct in survival at sea.

### Present position

At present in the United Kingdom all boy and most mature deck rating entrants to the Merchant Service, and all deck cadets entering the industry, attend induction courses where instruction in matters connected with basic safety at sea, including survival training, is given. Some similar instruction is given to a proportion of engineering, catering and miscellaneous staff on entry to the Merchant Service. In the case of the fishing industry similar instruction is at present given to most new entrants to the deep sea trawling fleet.

No common pattern is, however, at present prescribed for these induction courses either generally or specifically for survival training. In practice the majority of rating entrants to the Merchant Service, in particular all new entrants (including catering entrants) at the National Sea Training School, Gravesend, at the Prince of Wales Sea Training School, Dover, and at Leith Nautical College, follow a course for the Department's Certificate of Lifeboatmen qualification. Although by law this certificate is required only in sea-going passenger ships, it has become the standard course for those entering the schools mentioned and this means that in practice many seamen have undergone the advanced training required by law for those who take charge of lifeboats in passenger ships. In addition it is open to all seamen entering as adults to take this qualification, in due course, at the National Sea Training Schools located in the major ports. All deck cadets, as part of their sandwich training, and propotion of engineering cadets, are also subsequently trained to this standard. The general syllabus for the examination of Certificate of lifeboatmen candidates is given in Merchant Shipping Notice No. 559 as revised and specified in greater detail in Notice No. 579. Discussions are taking place in the review of the content of the course.

The position described shows that although a good deal of training has been undertaken in the survival field, it has been of a somewhat fragmentary nature. Hence the setting up of the committee, which in turn set up a working group, led by the Department's Principal Examiner of Masters and Mates, Captain H. A. Pond, which looked carefully into what form the training should take and which sponsored a pilot course at the School of Navigation, Southampton. The report of the committee should ensure that those who go to sea receive a

standardised training in the essentials of survival, particularly in the first vital minutes and hours after a casualty.

## Other activity in this field

The work of this committee is not, however, by any means the only activity in recent times undertaken both inside and outside the department on the question of survival at sea. Last May, for example, a symposium on marine safety presented by Safety at Sea International and the Nautical Institute was held in London. The first day was devoted to the theme of lifesaving and survival at sea and one of the speakers was Captain J. A. Hampton, Chief Nautical Surveyor at the Department of Trade. In addition, the Merchant Navy Training Board has recently been concerned with the production of a new film on 'Survival at Sea', the cost of which has in part been financed by the Department of Trade.

This film explains the basic requirements for human survival in the event of a casualty and includes illustration of the effects of cold and excessive heat and precautions against them. The use of various items of lifesaving equipment is covered, as well as general management of survival craft and action that should and should not be taken. Within the Department, too, a pictorial poster is now in the course of preparation showing the stowage, launching and use of liferafts and their equipment, together with probable survival times in water of men in varying degrees of clothing.

The Merchant Shipping (Masters) Rules 1965 require all masters to ensure that the crew are properly instructed in the handling and in the operation of the liferafts on board. and these rules have been further reinforced by M. Notice No. 694, addressed to all shipowners and masters, which deals with these subjects and with the importance of suitable clothing for survival in all but the warmest climatic conditions.

The interest of the department in survival at sea extends also to matters of equipment and the approval of designs and testing of apparatus is a very important function of the department's surveyors.

It is the survival factor which has been one of the influences in the consideration of new concepts in lifesaving appliances, reflected in the emergence of the totally enclosed lifeboat or capsule in place of the conventional open boat. In these more sophisticated craft, provision will be made for alerting others of the disaster and making known the location of the survival vehicles. How this is to be done is the subject of a major research programme.

## International aspects

In conclusion I should mention the international interest in this subject. There are already two Resolutions adopted by the Assembly of the International Maritime Consultative Organisation (IMCO). The first Resolution is A.181 (VI) adopted on 28 October 1969 concerning Instructions on Survival in Liferafts: the second is A.216 (VII) adopted on 12 October 1971 concerning Instructions for Action in Survival Craft. There are also, of course, references to this subject in Chapter III of the International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea, 1960.

Apart from this, further work on this subject, in preparation for a Conference later on Maritime Crew Training and Certification, is likely to take place at the next session in June of the IMCO Sub-Committee of Standards of Training and Watchkeeping. The work of the recent committee on Training in Survival at Sea should place the United Kingdom in a good position to make a positive contribution to the further discussions in IMCO on this subject and help to maintain our reputation as a leader in maritime safety.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## Training in Survival at Sea

continued

# Report of the ad hoc committee on training in survival at sea

1 This Committee was set up in June 1975, following the *Lovat* incident, to review the existing arrangements for training in survival at sea and to make recommendations for their improvement.

2 The Committee has met three times under the Chairmanship of the Department of Trade and has consisted of representatives of the:

Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers
Association of Navigation Schools
British Seafarers' Joint Council
British Trawlers Federation Ltd.
British Tugowners Association
Department of Education and Science
Fisheries Organisation Society
General Council of British Shipping
Inflatable Safety and Survival Equipment Trade Association Ltd.
Mercantile Marine Service Association
Merchant Navy and Airline Officers Association
Merchant Navy Training Board
National Sea Training Schools
Nautical Institute
Radio and Electronics Officers Union
Royal Naval Survival Equipment School
Scottish Fishermen's Federation
Transport and General Workers Union.

In addition a Working Group on Training in Survival at Sea, which the Committee established at its first meeting, has convened three times and has visited Southampton School of Navigation to view a pilot course on survival at sea based on an initial pre-sea course in survival as drawn up by the Working Group.

3 The Committee has reached the following conclusions:

i All new entrants to the merchant navy, to the fishing fleet and to service in sea-going tugs should before they go to sea undergo basic training in survival. Once sufficient training facilities are established this should become a compulsory, but not statutory, requirement.

ii The basic training that new entrants should be required to undergo should be as indicated in the course syllabus attached to this report. While the 'wet' drill forms an integral and essential part of the course syllabus, the lack of suitable swimming pools in some training centres should not be allowed to delay the implementation of the basic training courses provided every effort is made to provide 'wet' drills as soon as possible. It is recognised that in the case of new entrants to the deep sea trawling fleet and to service in sea-going tugs, because of the recruitment system, it may be necessary to delay the approved course until a short period after entry to the industry.

iii In order to ensure a good start and uniform standards for the new basic course:

a a Manual of Instructions should be prepared giving suitable guide lines to instrutors as to the ways in which the various aspects of this subject should be taught;

b a special training course or courses should be arranged for those who will be called upon to instruct in survival at sea.

Both these tasks should be undertaken under the aegis of the Merchant Navy Training Board at an early date as they are a pre-requisite of successful action in this field.

iv Present and re-entrant seafarers in the merchant navy and the fishing fleet who have not undergone training in survival procedures should be required to undergo the basic course as soon as possible after sufficient training facilities have been established. Serving and re-entrant seafarers who have undertaken training in survival procedures should be encouraged to take the basic course or the advanced course (see vi below) on a refresher basis in due course.

v While representatives of the inshore fishing industry fully support the concept of survival training, practical difficulties made it inadvisable to make attendance at the basic course a compulsory requirement for all recruits to the industry. There should be further discussions on this matter as it affects inshore fishermen between the Department of Trade and the interests concerned.

vi An advanced survival course for experienced seafarers in the merchant navy and fishing fleet should now be developed by the Department of Trade, through a suitable adaptation of the existing Certified Lifeboatmen course.

vii In the case of the merchant navy the training envisaged should be set up through the aegis of the Merchant Navy Training Board. In the case of the deep sea trawling and tug fleets appropriate arrangements should be made in co-operation with the Trade Associations concerned. The costs of such training should be a charge on the industry, recouped through course fees or in other ways.

Marine Division, Department of Trade
2 April 1976.

## Annex to Report

COURSE CONTENT: LESSONS TO BE LEARNT

**1 Actions prior to abandonment** (classroom) **30 min.**
- i Drills and their value. Use of lifeboats and liferafts.
- ii Sensible use of time prior to abandonment.
- iii Clothing – the importance of maintaining body heat.
- iv Panic and its consequence.

**2 Abandonment** (classroom – static display)
- i **Dry liferaft drill** **2 hours**
  - a Description, fitting and use of lifejackets.
  - b Entering water from a height.
  - c Description and operation of inflatable liferafts (including hydrostatic and manual releases).
  - d Description and use of liferaft ancillary equipment.
  - e Description and use of liferaft survival aids (survival pack).
  - f Initial actions (vital actions) on boarding liferaft.
- ii **Wet liferaft drill** (Swimming pool) **2 hours 30 min.**
  - a Inflatable liferaft.
  - b Dry boarding drill (once each student).
  - c Water entry from height (three times each student, at 10-15 ft).
  - d Righting a capsized liferaft (twice each student).
  - e Boarding a liferaft from the water unaided (three times each student).
  - f Bringing aboard an injured man (once each student).
  - g Rough weather routine.
  - h Initial actions on boarding.
  - i Final class exercise (all students).

  Repeat all above actions rapidly, to include aided entry, overload raft if possible.

**3 Survival craftmanship** (classroom) **1 hour**

This subject is divided into the four Principles of Survival; Protection, Location, Water, Food.
- i **Protection**
  - a Initial actions { Cold climates / Hot climates
  - b Secondary actions { Cold climates / Hot climates
  - c Importance of insulation.
  - d Treatment of injured survivors.
  - e Sea sickness.
  - f Morale.
- ii **Location**
  - a Use of location aids.
  - b Improvisation.

iii **Water**
- a Dehydration.
- b Rationing.
- c Sources.
- d Sea water.
- e Misbeliefs.

iv **Food**
- a Carbohydrates.
- b Protein.
- c Fishes and Birds.
- d Survival rations.

**4 Medical aspects of survival at sea** — 30 min.
- a Hypothermia.
- b Cold injuries.
- c Expired air resuscitation.

**5 Rescue** — 20 min.
- a Helicopter rescue techniques.
- b Coastguards and RNLI.
- c Search and Rescue organisation.

**6 Films** — 30 min.
eg 'Cold Can Kill.'

**Equipment required to conduct course**

The following list of equipment is considered to be essential to conduct a successful course for 12 students.

**Maintenance**

| No. | Item |
|---|---|
| One | Facilities for having recharged cylinders available |
| Consumable | Liferaft repair material |
| Consumable | Liferaft repair solution |
| One | Liferaft repair roller |
| One | Spatula |
| Four | 'G' clamps |
| Consumable | Container sealing strips |
| Consumable | Container sealing solution |

**Wet liferaft drill equipment**

| No. | Item |
|---|---|
| One | Liferaft (minimum 10 man where space permits) complete in container (dummy survival pack) |
| Thirteen | DoT approved lifejackets |
| Thirteen | Boiler suits |
| Thirteen sets | Oilskins |

**Dry liferaft equipment and static display**

| No. | Item |
|---|---|
| One | Typical liferaft stowage |
| One | Liferaft (minimum 10 man where space permits) complete with container including complete survival pack |
| One | Man overboard marker in ship's stowage |
| One | Helicopter rescue strop |
| One | Hydrostatic release |
| One | Floating knife |
| One | Sea cell and lamp |
| One | Set bellows |
| One | Safety topping-up valve |
| One | Set leak stoppers |
| One | Repair clamp |
| One | Drogue (sea anchor) |
| One | Set paddles |
| One | Sponge |
| One | Rescue line and quoit |
| One | First aid (including dummy morphia ampules) |
| One | Whistle |
| One | Tin opener |
| One | Cup-cum-baler |
| One | Heliograph |
| One | Repair outfit |
| Consumable | Survival rations |
| Consumable | Tins of water |
| One | Fishing kit |
| One | Liferaft handbook |
| One | Table of signals |
| One | Signal torch |
| One | Emergency radio equipment |
| Various types | Lifepreservers |
| One set | Dummy pyrotechnics |
| One each | Current films |

Note: Davit-launched liferaft in stowage would be a useful addition for practical demonstration purposes.

**Reference books**

The books listed below deal with various aspects of survival at sea and would be a useful addition for training purposes.

| Title | Author and/or publisher |
|---|---|
| Safety and Survival at Sea | E. C. B. and Kenneth Lee (Cassell) |
| Rescue at Sea | Capt. John M. Waters, jnr. (Van Nostrand) |
| Survival in Cold Water | W. R. Keatinge (Blackwell) |
| The Merchant Shipping (Lifesaving Appliances) Rules 1965 | (HMSO) |
| International Convention for Safety of Life at Sea 1960 | (HMSO) |
| The Hazards of Men Lost at Sea (Special Report No. 291) | (HMSO) |
| They Survived | W. Noyce |
| Thirst | A. V. Wolf |
| Where the Sea Breaks its Back | Cary Ford |
| The Ever Changing Sea | D. B. Ericson and G. Wollin |
| Raft of Despair | Ensio Tiira (Hutchinson) |
| Shark Attack | V. W. Coppleson (Angus and Roberts) |


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# Parliament

## Monday, 22 March

**IDC scheme**

*Mr. Neil Kinnock (Bedwellty) asked what representations about the revision of the Industrial Development Certificate Scheme have been made and what response has been made.*

Mr. MacKenzie answered: 'As unemployment has risen in recent months, I have received an increasing flow of representations about Industrial Development Certificate policy, seeking relaxation in its operation. I have also received representations for IDCs to be made available for the replacement of old industrial buildings.

'IDC applications are decided with full regard to the circumstances and plans of individual firms and the needs and resources of the locations concerned, particularly the current and expected labour situation. IDCs continue to have an important part to play in the Government's regional policy and temporary suspension of the control in response to the present unemployment situation in the non-Assisted Areas would not be justified. I have announced a scheme whereby IDCs may be issued for the erection on a speculative basis of new industrial buildings in place of existing obsolete buildings. Full details were given in *Trade and Industry* on 27 February 1976.'

**Organising Committee of British Aerospace**

*Mr. Neville Trotter (Tynemouth) asked on what dates the Organising Committee of British Aerospace made visits to factories referred to recently; and which plants were visited.*

Mr. Kaufman answered that the chairman had so far visited the British Aircraft Corporation at Weybridge (8 March); the British Aircraft Corporation at Warton (18 March); and Scottish Aviation Ltd. at Prestwick (19 March).

**Regional development**

*Mr. Alec Woodall (Hemsworth) asked what amount was paid in regional development grants to Imperial Chemical Industries and its subsidiaries in the latest available 12-month period including any regional development grants for which ICI was the actual user although the grant was claimed by a leasing company or development corporation.*

Mr. MacKenzie said: 'Apart from the publication of brief details of significant payments of regional development grant on a quarterly basis in *Trade and Industry* I cannot give details of payments made to individual companies as this information is normally confidential between the applicant and the Department.'

*Mr. Woodall asked: 'Why has the latest quarterly list of regional development grants to companies published in* Trade and Industry *been changed so that in some instances the actual users are not shown.*

'With experience', said Mr. MacKenzie, 'it was decided that it was misleading to show the name of the user in cases where grant was actually paid to the provider of the asset, eg a finance company or a development corporation and the procedure has therefore been changed.'

*Mr. Woodall also asked which companies were the actual users of regional grants made in the second quarter of 1975 to the following companies: Lloyd's Leasing Ltd., Ellesmere Port (£579,000), Forward Leasing (UK) Ltd., Consett (£38,000), Clydebank (£43,000) and Irvine (£54,000) and Barclays Export and Finance Company tLd., Grangemouth (£479,000).*

Mr. MacKenzie answered: 'Regional development grants are made towards the cost of buildings and works and plant and machinery and mining works in accordance with the provisions of Part 1 of the Industry Act 1972. They are paid to a person incurring capital expenditure in providing an eligible asset whether he or she is the actual user of the asset or not. The companies listed received the grant and I am afraid I cannot give the names of the users of the assets involved since transactions between leasing companies and their clients are confidential.'

**Advance factories**

*Sir John Eden (Bournemouth West) asked how many advance factories have been built in each of the last five years; at what cost; how many remain unoccupied; and what is their present value.*

Mr. MacKenzie gave the information as follows:

| | 1971/72 | 1972/73 | 1973/74 | 1974/75 | 1975/76 | Total Number | Total Cost (£) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Advance factroies built in England of which, | 23 | 9 | 4 | 15 | 39 | 90 | 9,220,000 |
| unoccupied | — | – | – | 8 | 30 | 38 | 4,289,000* |

* *Note:* The present value of the unoccupied factories is not readily available. The figure given is their historic cost.

**National Enterprise Board**

*Mr. Kinnock wanted to know the total amount of finance available for disposal through the activities of the National Enterprise Board on the basis of the published draft guidelines for the board: and whether this figure includes obligations to British Leyland, Rolls-Royce and any other firms benefiting from financial support.*

Mr. Kaufman said, 'The borrowing limits of the National Enterprise Board are set out in Section 8 of the Industry Act 1975, and take account of the NEB's investments, including its investments in British Leyland Ltd. and Rolls-Royce (1971) Ltd. But this will not be the only source of Government finance for NEB companies. They are also eligible for financial support under the Industry Act 1972 and other legislation. (For British Leyland the Government estimates that £200 million is likely to be provided under the Industry Act 1972 over the period up to 1979-80.) Consequently it is not possible to indicate the limits to the sums of finance available to companies in which the NEB has an interest.'

**Whinny Murray and Company**

*Questions about the appointment of Whinny Murray and Company were asked by Mr. Norman Tebbit (Waltham Forest, Chingford).*

Mr. Kaufman replied: 'Whinny Murray and Company were appointed in January 1975 to advise the Department of Industry professionally on the practical interpretation

## Ministers at the Department of Industry

**Secretary of State for Industry:** Eric Varley
**Ministers of State:** Gregor MacKenzie
Gerald Kaufman
**Parliamentary Under-Secretaries of State:** Lord Melchett
Neil Carmichael

## Ministers at the Department of Trade

**Secretary of State for Trade:** Peter Shore
**Parliamentary Under-Secretaries of State:** Eric Deakins
Stanley Clinton Davis

## Ministers at the Department of Prices and Consumer Protection

**Secretary of State for Prices and Consumer Protection:** Shirley Williams
**Minister of State:** Alan Williams
**Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State:** Robert Maclennan

of the compensation provisions written into the Bill and on the practical effect of any suggested amendments or variations of those provisions; and, after enactment of the Bill to advise and assist in negotiations with stockholders' representatives or before an arbitration tribunal in order to reach agreement on the compensation to be paid in each case. It is the practice neither of the Government nor of the accountancy profession formally to announce appointments of this nature. However, this appointment was public knowledge and was reported on in financial journals from April 1975 onwards. They will be retained as long as is necessary for them to complete their work. It is not normal practice of the Government to disclose details of remuneration to individual firms for professional services. No other outside adviser has been appointed on matters pertaining to the Aircraft and Shipbuilding Industries Bill.'

**Local trading standards**

*Miss Betty Boothroyd (West Bromwich West) asked how many, and what proportion of the complaints received annually by local trading standards and consumer protection departments are about apparently unjustified charges and price increases not covered by the Trade Descriptions Act or Prices Act.*

Mr. Williams said: 'I understand that information about complaints collected by the Office of Fair Trading from local authorities is not classified in the form sought by the Hon. Member but that in the last 12 months for which figures are available – from July 1974 to June 1975 – about 29,000 complaints referred to high or increased prices. This was about 7 per cent of all the consumer complaints in the same period.'

**Brushed nylon nightgowns**

*Mr. Richard Kelley (Don Valley) asked for an investigation of the prices at which British-produced brushed nylon nightgowns are being sold in the UK; in view of evidence that similar night-gowns are being sold to Kuwait distributors at less than £1 each.*

Mr. Maclennan replied that Mrs. Williams would gladly consider any evidence that prices on the UK market were inconsistent with the Price Code.

**Domestic lamp production**

*Information was requested by Mr. Robert Woof (Blaydon) on the total domestic lamp production in the UK and the quantity used in the export market.*

Mr. Carmichael told him that details of electric lamp bulbs and tubes produced in and exported from the UK in 1975, which could be considered as mainly for domestic use, were as follows. By value 25 per cent were exported.

| Year 1975 | UK manufacturers' deliveries (a) (partly estimated) | | Exports (b) | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Number million | Value £ million | Number million | Value £ million | Export percentage by value |
| Filament bulbs over 28 volts | 278 | 36.0 | 38 | 6.8 | 19 |
| Fluorescent discharge tubular lamps | 58 | 17.8 | 23 | 6.4 | 36 |
| Total value | .. | 53.8 | .. | 13.2 | 25 |

Source: (a) Business Monitor PQ 369.4 (b) Overseas Trade Statistics

**Metrication**

*Mr. Robert Woof asked what consultations have taken place with producers and trade associations in preparation for metric conversion.*

'One of the key factors leading to the introduction of the Weights and Measures Etc Bill has been the weight of representation from all sections of trade and industry,' said Mr. Williams.

'*What consultations have taken place with international bodies and consumer bodies on the metric system?*' *asked Mr. Woof.*

Mr. Williams replied: 'The UK has actively participated since 1884 in the work of the international body responsible for establishing the international SI metric system. More recently in the Treaty of Accession to the EEC the UK agreed to adopt metric units from April 1978 and to generally phase out imperial units by the end of 1979. Further and continuing discussions within EEC have resulted in some changes to the main Directive in question but the basic commitment remains. Also in the international context we have closely followed the progress towards metrication in the traditional imperial unit countries – particularly Canada, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa and the United States.

'Most consumer bodies have consistently shown a great interest in metrication and have long urged the Government to take powers to ensure that the changeover is completed in an orderly fashion, and in as short a period as possible. Both international developments and consumer opinion have been major factors leading to the introduction of the Weights and Measures Etc Bill.'

*Mr. Woof also asked for an estimate of the total cost of conversion to the metric system.*

Mr. Williams answered that in none of the countries which had changed over to metric had it been possible to estimate the costs or benefits of metrication. 'The same is true for this country', he continued. 'In many sectors the cost of conversion is already over and the costs in the remaining sectors can be minimised if the changeover is properly co-ordinated to fit in with the plans of industry. This is one of the reasons why the Government has introduced the Weights and Measures Etc Bill.'

**Slater Walker**

*Mr. Jack Ashley (Stoke on Trent South) asked if the Secretary of State for Trade would initiate discussions with governments of countries in which Slater Walker Securities Ltd. have branches to assess the relationship between those branches and the ones in Great Britain, if he had been informed of the results of the investigation into the financial position of Slater Walker Securities by independent accountants; if he would now institute an inquiry into the affairs of Slater Walker Securities, and what recent discussions he had had with the chairman of Slater Walker companies in the UK.*

Mr. Shore gave the following reply:

'On 29 October 1975 my Hon. Friend explained that inquiries have been instituted by the Government of Hong Kong and Singapore into the affairs of certain Slater Walker companies in the Far East; and that independent accountants were investigating the financial position of the UK based companies. As soon as all the accountant's reports are available I will study them and will consider whether any further action by my department is required. Meanwhile, I am keeping in touch with the inquiries being made overseas. At present I have no information which would justify an inquiry under the Companies Acts.'

**Export credits**

*Mr. Wyn Roberts (Conway) asked what subsidies are available in the UK comparable with the Italian interest subsidies for export credits; and what are the current comparable rates.*

Mr. Deakins replied: 'In the United Kingdom as in Italy special interest rates are available for export credit. Currently the United Kingdom rates are a minimum of 7 per cent for credits of 2 to 5 years and a minimum of 7½ per cent for credits over 5 years. Subject to these minima, our aim is to charge the highest rate the business will bear. It is difficult to be precise about current rates in Italy but we believe that the comparable rates are generally higher than in the UK.'

**Trade with EEC countries**

*Mr. Neil Marten (Banbury) asked about trade deficits between the UK and the other eight countries of the EEC in each year 1970 to 1975.*

'The following is the information as published on 12 March 1976 in *Trade and Industry*, page 747, table 3:' said Mr. Shore:

UK VISIBLE TRADE BALANCE

| | £ million balance of payments basis |
|---|---|
| 1970 | +47 |
| 1971 | −183 |
| 1972 | −583 |
| 1973 | −1,167 |
| 1974 | −2,026 |
| 1975 | −2,354 |

**Imports of footwear**

*Mr. John Garrett (Norwich South) asked if the agreement on the limitation of footwear imports into Great Britain from Comecon countries applied to footwear originating in those countries but imported via other countries.*

Mr. Deakins answered: 'The East European countries concerned have traditionally exported direct to a limited number of UK importers and I have no reason to suppose that they intend to alter these arrangements. Footwear of East European origin consigned to this country from third countries would require an import licence over which of course we have control, in certain circumstances together with the European Commission.'

**Inverness Airport**

*Mr. Russell Johnston (Inverness) asked: 'What was the cost of strengthening the runway at Inverness Airport to allow use by jet aircraft?'*

'About £1.8 millon,' said Mr. Clinton Davis. 'This includes the cost of lengthening, as well as strengthening, both of which were necessary to allow the operation of jet services.'

# Parliament continued

### Dumping of coated fabrics

*Mr. Doug Hoyle (Nelson and Colne) asked the Secretary of State for Trade, what percentage of the home market in coated fabrics is taken up by foreign imports; what evidence he has of dumping in this field; what are the major foreign suppliers in this field; and what are the tariff barriers facing the UK's own exports to their home markets. He also asked about evidence of dumping of coated fabrics from Hungary and Brazil.*

'The only request we have for anti-dumping action on coated fabrics is an application from the Leathercloth and Coated Fabrics Manufacturers' Association concerning PVC coated fabrics imported from Hungary and certain other countries', said Mr. Deakins. 'The Association has provided satisfactory prima facie evidence of dumping of Hungarian fabrics and an announcement of a full investigation was made on 16 March 1976. We await evidence in respect of the other countries named in the Association's application. As soon as this evidence is received we shall give immediate consideration to the extension of the investigation to the countries concerned. There were no imports of PVC coated fabrics from Brazil in 1975.

'The level of import penetration for coated fabrics cannot be given because of differences in scope between the data for overseas trade and for sales by United Kingdom manufacturers. The available information is given below:

£'000

| | 1974 | 1975 |
|---|---|---|
| Sales of decorative plastic coated fabrics by United Kingdom manufacturers employing 25 or more persons | 38,665 | 28,846 |
| Imports of all plastics coated fabrics | 15,322 | 10,727 |
| Exports of all plastics coated fabrics | 11,641 | 6,740 |

The tariff barriers facing our exporters of PVC coated fabrics in the main supplying countries to the UK are:

| Country | Duty restrictions | Licensing or other import restrictions |
|---|---|---|
| France | 2.8% import duty plus a Customs Stamp Tax of 2% on the duty | None |
| Federal Republic of Germany | 2.8% import duty | None |
| Irish Republic | UK goods duty-free | None |
| Hungary* | 40% import duty | State Trading country |
| German Democratic Republic | No import duties are levied on goods imported by Foreign Trade enterprises | State Trading country |
| Sweden | UK goods duty-free | None |
| Portugal | 1 Fabric weighing up to 400g/m²: the duty is assessed according to the fabric used<br>2 Fabric weighing from 400-1,400g/m²: UK goods duty-free<br>3 Fabrics weighing over 1,400g/m²: 3 Escudos/kg | Import licences required for consignments exceeding 25,000 Escudos (cif) |
| Canada | 20½% import duty on fob value for man-made fabrics and 18 of fob value on other fabrics | Import licences are required for 'double-knit' and 'warpknit' fabrics |

* The question of import duties and import licences need not concern United Kingdom exporters since importations into Hungary are undertaken only by State Trading organisations.

Please note: *ad valorem* duties given above are expressed as percentages of cif value unless otherwise stated.

Exports of these fabrics to Brazil are subject to *ad valorem* duties at the following rates:

| Tariff no. | Description | Rate of duty |
|---|---|---|
| 59.08 | Textile fabrics impregnated or coated with preparation of cellulose derivatives or other artificial plastics | |
| 59.08.0100 | Insulating fabrics or tapes | 125% |
| 59.08.9900 | Other | 185% |

plus, in each case, manufacturers goods tax of 6%.

| Country | Duty restrictions | Licensing or other import restrictions |
|---|---|---|
| Belgium<br>Luxembourg<br>Netherlands<br>Federal Republic of Germany<br>Italy | 3.6% import duty on the cif value. This intra-Community rate of duty is common to the Original Six Member States of the EEC | None |
| Norway | UK goods are duty-free | None |
| Israel | Import duties vary between 15% to 20% of the cif value according to the thickness of the material | Imports may only be made by persons holding approved importers certificates |
| Japan | Import duty at 8% of cif value | None |
| USA | 6% import duty on flexible PVC sheeting: 10% import duty on other forms of PVC sheeting | |

### PVC sheeting

*Mr. Hoyle asked what percentage of the home market in rigid and semi-rigid PVC sheeting is taken by foreign imports; what evidence there is of dumping in this field; who are the major foreign suppliers; and what are the tariff barriers facing the UK's own exports to their home markets.*

Mr. Shore said: 'Trade and production statistics for rigid and semi-rigid PVC sheeting are not strictly comparable but it is estimated that imports account for nearly half the home market.

'My department has had discussions with the industry about these imports but no formal application for anti-dumping action has been received.

'The tariff barriers facing exports of UK manufacturers PVC rigid and semi-rigid sheeting (BTN 39.02) in the main supplying countries to the UK are as follows:

### Overseas development – investment

*Mr. Brocklebank-Fowler asked the Minister for Overseas Development about the role of ODM in stimulating private investment in developing countries.*

Mr. Reginald Prentice, Minister for Overseas Development said: 'I have decided to revive the Pre-Investment Studies Scheme, whereby aid funds may be used to underwrite up to one-half of the cost of pre-investment studies, subject to a maximum of £50,000, in respect of development to which the host Government attach priority.'

## Tuesday, 23 March

### Unctad IV

*Mr. Nigel Spearing (Newham South) asked the Secretary of State for Trade: 'If he had received the reports of the two main sessions of the Commonwealth Group of Experts, the McIntyre Committee.*

'Yes,' said Mr. Shore. 'We received the interim report of the Group of Experts in July 1975 prior to its consideration at the Commonwealth Finance Ministers' meeting in September 1975. We have just received the experts' further report and are studying it.'

*Mr. Spearing also asked which member government of the EEC had initimated its support for the principle of a Common Fund as proposed by the Secretariat of Unctad; and if there would be a meeting of EEC representatives to Unctad before the opening of that Conference in Nairobi.*

Mr. Shore said that he was not aware that any member state of the EEC had intimated its support for the principle of a common fund in the terms proposed by the Secretariat of Unctad. The Netherlands Government Representative at the Unctad Trade and Development Board had recently indicated his Government's preparedness to support a common fund for financing buffer stocks where these were appropriate for international commodity arrangements.

The representatives of EEC member states at Unctad IV would hold co-ordination meetings both before and during the conference.


## Catalogues of Government Publications

Her Majesty's Stationery Office offer their customers a comprehensive service which will enable them to judge whether any other titles in the vast output of Government Publications would help them in their work or leisure. Full information about this service can be obtained by sending a postcard to Publicity Section, Her Majesty's Stationery Office, Room C46, Atlantic House, Holborn Viaduct, London, EC1P 1BN, asking for the CATALOGUE SERVICE LEAFLET.

*'What is the expected contribution required from the UK to the Common Fund as proposed by the Unctad Secretariat?' asked Mr. Spearing.*

'HMG's attitude towards the Unctad proposal for a Common Fund remains as set out in my Hon. Friend's reply of 3 February,' said Mr. Shore.*

'The Unctad Secretariat calculations are based on a number of assumptions, including the participation of all importing and exporting countries. The Unctad assume that the UK's share of the capital subscription might be between $57.8 million and $77 million. Half of this would be in paid up form.'

* *Trade and Industry*, 13 February, page 446.

**US tariffs on wool textiles products**

*Mr. Ben Ford (Bradford North) asked if representations would be made to the US Government to obtain a reduction in their very high protective tariffs in operation against wool textile products.*

'I recognise the concern at the high US tariffs on some wool textile products,' Mr. Deakins answered. 'We expect this matter to be discussed in the current Multilateral Trade Negotiations and will press there for tariff reductions on these products.'

**Tobacco imports**

*Mr. George Grant (Morpeth) asked for figures showing the total amount of tobacco imported in each of the last five years.*

Mr. Deakins gave the following figures:

Thousand tons

| | Unmanufactured tobacco | Cigars and cigarettes |
|---|---|---|
| 1971 | 120.0 | 1.9 |
| 1972 | 132.8 | 2.0 |
| 1973 | 146.5 | 3.0 |
| 1974 | 161.7 | 3.2 |
| 1975 | 140.4 | 2.4 |

**Imports of glass bulbs**

*Mr. Joe Ashton (Bassetlaw) asked for the quantity of glass bulbs imported for each year from 1971 to 1975 from Poland, Hungary and Czechoslovakia; and whether an investigation would be made to see whether these are being dumped at unfair competitive prices. He also asked for a statement on Government policy towards the importing of glass bulbs from the Eastern bloc of countries.*

Mr. Shore replied that, on the assumption that the glass bulbs in question are electric light bulbs mainly for domestic use, imports from the countries named were as follows:

Millions

| | Poland | Hungary | Czecho-slovakia | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1971 | 0.357 | — | 2.620 | 2.977 |
| 1972 | 1.747 | 0.400 | 1.990 | 4.137 |
| 1973 | 3.377 | 0.390 | 2.226 | 5.993 |
| 1974 | 0.290 | 0.319 | 1.773 | 2.382 |
| 1975 | 1.157 | 3.908 | 3.314 | 8.379 |

'The Government's general policy on imports was outlined in the Chancellor of the Exchequer's speech on 17 December 1975*,' Mr. Shore continued. 'This does not rule out the possibility of import controls where the existence of an industry is threatened by excessive imports during the recession.'

'Where it is alleged that unfair trading in the form of dumping is taking place and is causing or threatening material injury to a UK industry, my department can investigate the matter under the Customs Duties (Dumping and Subsidies) Act 1969 if the industry concerned make an application for anti-dumping action supported by reasonable prima facie evidence.'

* *Trade and Industry*, 2 January, page 2.

**Advance factories**

*'What is the number of working advance factories and their new employment capacity for each of the years 1974 and 1975, to 1 April, and for the latest available date in 1976, in each development area?' asked Mrs. Lynda Chalker (Wallasey).*

Mr. MacKenzie gave the following information:

| Development Area and year to 31 March | No. of factories allocated and occupied | Total employment estimated* at time of allocation |
|---|---|---|
| NORTHERN | | |
| 1974 | 7 | 740 |
| 1975 | 8 | 605 |
| 1976 | 3 | 130 |
| MERSEYSIDE | | |
| 1974 | 1 | 100 |
| 1975 | Nil | Nil |
| 1976 | Nil | Nil |
| SOUTH WEST | | |
| 1974 | 1 | 40 |
| 1975 | Nil | Nil |
| 1976 | Nil | Nil |

* Employment estimated to arise within three years of occupation.

**Price of school books**

*Mr. Stephen Ross (Isle of Wight) asked what discussions have taken place with the publishers of children's school books about pegging their prices.*

Mr. Maclennan replied that, following discussions held by the Department of Trade, the Publishers' Association agreed to recommend to members that they should hold the price of all books including school books which were in stock at the beginning of the Price Check Scheme until its end.

## Wednesday, 24 March

**Steel prices**

*Mr. Dafydd Wigley (Caernarvon) asked for a comparison between prices of the principal steel products of the British Steel Corporation and similar products in the leading EEC trading centres.*

'The British Steel Corporation is responsible for publishing its prices, which vary according to size, quality, etc.,' said Mr. Kaufman. 'Comparison with European prices is made difficult by the differences in the specifications in the various countries, but the following table, provided by the BSC, gives a broad indication of the relative levels of published home trade prices in other countries of the European Communities on 1 March 1976. It does not cover the prices charged by the UK private sector producers.'

BSC prices = 100

| Product | West Germany | France | Italy | Belgium | Netherlands | Luxembourg |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Billets | 136 | 120 | 98 | 134 | — | — |
| Medium Plates | 98 | 130 | 104 | 154 | 128 | 115 |
| Boiler Plates | 105 | 139 | 110 | 160 | 135 | — |
| Beams Structural | 97 | 96 | 92 | 100 | — | 105 |
| Steel for Reinforcement | 121 | 102 | 96 | 96 | 98 | 101 |
| Hot Rolled Strip | 101 | 105 | 82 | 105 | 112 | 114 |
| Hot Rolled Coil | 104 | 105 | 92 | 106 | 112 | — |

**Unctad IV**

*Mr. Peter Blaker (Blackpool South) asked if HM Government, in the forthcoming Unctad talks in Nairobi, intends to favour the integrated approach to the establishment of commodity agreements.*

Mr. Shore replied: 'At the Commonwealth Heads of Government Meeting in Jamaica 1975 my Rt. Hon. Friend the Prime Minister made a number of proposals for dealing with the problems of instability in commodity trade. Discussion on these problems are continuing in a number of international fora, and the UK is participating fully in the on-going examination of possibilities for international action including the Unctad proposals. We continue to believe that it may be possible to reach a consensus on international guidelines for trade in commodities which could be complemented by appropriate specific arrangements for individual commodities. We see difficulties with the package of proposals put forward by the Unctad Secretariat, but we are continuing to study them in a positive way.'

**Gatt Multi-Fibre Arrangement**

*Mr. Ben Ford (Bradford North) asked what preparations are being made by the Secretary of State for Trade concerning the re-negotiation of the Multi-Fibre Arrangement.*

'The Gatt Multi-Fibre Arrangement expires on 31 December 1977,' answered Mr. Deakins. 'Later this year the Gatt Textiles Committee will be undertaking a major review of the Arrangement and it would be better to await this review before making preparations or considering proposals for the renegotiation of the Arrangement.'

**Imports of Polish suits**

*Mr. Nicholas Winterton (Macclesfield) asked the Secretary of State for Trade to investigate the current level of imports of Polish suits as a prima facie case of dumping and what representations he had received from clothing manufacturers in connection with these suits.*

Mr. Deakins answered: 'I have received a number of representations from individual firms and from bodies concerned with the clothing trade about imports of suits from East Europe generally. My department is also in touch with the Clothing Manufacturers' Federation about the preparation of an anti-dumping case on suits from Eastern European sources including Poland. In the meantime, as my Rt. Hon. Friend announced on 10 March, arrangements have been made to limit imports of men's and boy's woollen suits from several Eastern European countries including Poland. With these measures virtually all suits from these sources are now restricted.'

**Export credits and foreign-built ships**

*Mr. Geoffrey Dodsworth (South West Hertfordshire) asked how often an export credit guarantee*

*had been issued to support the purchase of ships built in foreign yards by a foreign purchaser under a UK licence.*

'There have been no occasions when an Export Credit Guarantee has been issued to support the purchase of ships built in foreign yards by a foreign purchaser under a United Kingdom licence,' Mr. Shore replied. 'However, there is a considerable export trade in the supply of ships' components from the UK to foreign shipbuilders which is supported by Export Credit Guarantees, and occasionally the UK business is accompanied by licensing of designs from UK licensors.'

## Thursday, 25 March

**Imports of steel**

*Mr. Dafydd Wigley (Caernarvon) asked for details of the imports of steel during each of the last five years, showing the countries of origin, the tonnages, types and prices of the steel involved.*

Mr. Deakins answered that the information for 1971-74 is published in the *Iron and Steel Industry Annual Statistics* for 1972, 1973 and 1974. He gave the following information for 1975:

| | Thousand metric tons |
|---|---|
| Grand total | 3,736 |
| of which, consigned from: | |
| Federal Republic of Germany | 779 |
| France | 246 |
| Italy | 193 |
| Netherlands | 751 |
| Belgium and Luxembourg | 595 |
| Irish Republic | 29 |
| Austria | 125 |
| Finland | 30 |
| Norway | 102 |
| Spain | 127 |
| Sweden | 182 |
| Poland | 23 |
| Canada | 29 |
| USA | 30 |
| Japan | 388 |
| Other | 107 |

| Types of steel | Thousand metric tons | Average value per metric ton cif(a) £ |
|---|---|---|
| Ingots, blooms, billets, slabs | 226.4 | 109.2 |
| Wide coils for re-rolling – 3mm thick and over | 221.0 | 106.4 |
| Wide coils for re-rolling – under 3mm thick | 182.5 | 105.0 |
| Rails, new and used | 0.5 | 198.0 |
| Other railway material | 1.2 | 402.5 |
| Plates 3mm thick and over | 687.3 | 142.3 |
| Heavy bars | 10.0 | 169.0 |
| Heavy sections | 54.4 | 141.2 |
| Wire rods | 141.0 | 170.1 |
| Light bars and other rods | 266.5 | 171.9 |
| Light sections | 44.8 | 133.3 |
| Hoop and strip (including cold rolled) | 106.2 | 265.2 |
| Sheets under 3mm thick – uncoated | 852.7 | 138.3 |
| Sheets under 3mm thick – coated | 146.2 | 156.8 |
| Tinplate and tinned sheets | 57.2 | 188.5 |
| Tubes and pipes, steel | 727.6 | 324.0 |
| Castings and forgings | 10.4 | 782.2 |

(a) Average values are not true prices. The figures are affected by differences in the kinds and qualities of steel imported.

**Male and female civil servants**

*Mr. Greville Janner (Leicester West) wanted to know the proportion of female to male employees in senior grades in the Departments of Industry, Trade and Prices and Consumer Protection.*

Mr. Kaufman, for the Department of Industry said that the ratio of female to male employees in the grades of principal and equivalents and above at 1 March 1976 was approximately 1 to 18.

Mr. Shore said that the ratio of female to male employees in the Department of Trade in the grades of principal and equivalents and above at 1 March was approximately 1 to 23.

Mr. Williams, for the DPCP, said that the ratio of female to male employees in the grades of principal and equivalents and above at 1 March was approximately 1 to 5.

**Direct investment in EEC countries**

*Mr. Robert Woof (Blaydon) asked what was the total amount invested by British firms by way of direct investment in the countries of the eight other member countries of the EEC, during the final quarters of 1973, 1974 and 1975.*

Mr. Deakins told him that the information available, relating to net direct investment other than oil in 1973, was published in Table 17 of the Business Monitor M 4 Overseas Transactions 1973. Similar information in respect of 1974 would be published in about six weeks.

**Consumer protection in Scotland**

*Mr. Iain MacCormick (Argyll) asked what plans the Secretary of State for Prices and Consumer Protection has to set up an Office in Scotland.*

'None,' said Mr. Williams. 'But I and my


# Services to exporters

The following Government offices provide services for UK exporters:

Headquarters

**Export Services and Promotions Division**

Export House, 50 Ludgate Hill, London EC4M 7HU
Tel. 01-248 5757. Telex 886143 DTI EXPORT LDN

Regional

**Scotland**

Scottish Economic Planning Department
Industrial Development Division
314 St. Vincent Street, Glasgow G3 8XF
Tel. 041-248 2855. Telex 77583 SEPD GLASGOW

**Inverness District Office**

Caledonia House, 63/67 Academy Street, Inverness IV1 1LU
Tel. (0463) 30867

**Wales**

Welsh Office

Industry Department
Government Buildings, Gabalfa, Cardiff CF4 4YL
Tel. (0222) 62131. Telex 49267 INDUSTRY CARDIF

**Yorkshire and Humberside Regional Office**

Priestley House, 1 Park Row, Leeds LS1 5LF
Tel. (0532) 443171. Telex 557925/6 DTI LEEDS

**Northern Regional Office**

Wellbar House, Gallowgate, Newcastle upon Tyne, NE1 4TR
Tel. (0632) 27575. Telex 53178 DTI NTYNE

**Cumbria District Office**

Town Hall, Cockermouth, Cumbria CA13 9NP
Tel. (090-082) 3498/9. Telex 64173 DTI COCKERMOUTH

**North-Western Regional Office**

Sunley Building, Piccadilly Plaza, Manchester M1 4BA
Tel. 061-236 2171. Telex 667104 DTI MCHR

**West-Midlands Regional Office**

Ladywood House, Stephenson Street, Birmingham B2 4DT
Tel. 021-632 4111. Telex 337021 DTI BHAM

**East-Midlands Regional Office**

Cranbrook House, 47 Cranbrook Street, Nottingham NG1 1ES
Tel. (0602) 46121. Telex 37143 DTI NOTTM

**South-Western Regional Office**

The Pithay, Bristol BS1 2PB
Tel. (0272) 291071. Telex 44214 DTI BRISTOL

**Northern Ireland Department of Commerce**

Chichester House, 64 Chichester Street, Belfast BT1 4JX
Tel. (0232) 34488. Telex 747025 GOVNI BELFAST

department have close contacts with my Rt. Hon. Friend the Secretary of State for Scotland and his officials, and with other organisations public and private (including the Scottish Consumer Council), on all matters of mutual interest affecting Scotland.

'Under the Consumer Advice Grant Scheme my department has made grants available to set up a further nine Consumer Advice Centres in Scotland. These will serve a total population of approximately 2 million, and will quadruple the number of Scottish centres. In addition, it is sponsoring price monitoring surveys in Scotland, 23 of which are already in operation out of a total of 168 presently operating in Great Britain.'

**EEC report on multinational oil companies**

*Mr. John Prescott (Kingston upon Hull East) asked if the Secretary of State for Prices and Consumer Protection had requested information from the EEC Commission Inquiry into the activities of multinational oil companies and, if not, whether she would do so; and whether it would be made available to the Monopolies Commission Inquiry into oil company activities.*

Mr. Williams answered: 'The European Commission's report on the behaviour of the oil companies in the community during the period from October 1973 to March 1974 was published in December 1975 and is available to the Monopolies and Mergers Commission.'

**Fluoride in toothpaste**

*Mr. T. H. H. Skeet (Bedford) asked what percentage of toothpaste now on the market contains fluoride.*

Mr. Carmichael replied that of total unit sales of toothpaste in the UK, some 85 to 90 per cent are now estimated to contain fluoride. There could still be some increase in this percentage.

**Chairman of BSC**

*Mr. Ben Ford (Bradford, North) asked for the job description used to select the newly-appointed chairman of the British Steel Corporation.*

'For a post of this manifest importance and difficulty the qualities of the candidate are what counts,' said Mr. Kaufman. 'I am confident of Sir Charles Villiers' ability to make a success of the job when he takes up office in September.'

**Scottish shipbuilding yards**

*Mr. Gordon Wilson (Dundee East) asked for a list of the visits paid by the Secretary of State for Industry and the Organising Committee for British Shipbuilders to Scottish shipbuilding yards.*

Mr. Kaufman replied that the shipyards or works in Scotland of the following companies were visited by the Organising Committee for British Shipbuilders:

| | |
|---|---|
| Govan Shipbuilders Ltd. | 19 Jan. 1976 |
| Barclay, Curle and Co. Ltd. | 20 Jan. 1976 |
| Scott and Sons (Bowling) Ltd. | 20 Jan. 1976 |
| Yarrow (Shipbuilders) Ltd. | 2 Feb. 1976 |
| Ferguson Brothers (Port Glasgow) Ltd. | 3 Feb. 1976 |
| John G. Kincaid and Co. Ltd. | 3 Feb. 1976 |
| Hall Russell and Co. Ltd. | 16 Feb. 1976 |
| The Grangemouth Dockyard Co. Ltd. | 17 Feb. 1976 |
| Lithgows Ltd. | 23/24 Feb. 1976 |
| Scott Lithgow Drydocks Ltd. | |
| Scott's Shipbuilding Co. Ltd. | |
| Scott's Engineering Co. Ltd. | |

'The Committee plans to visit the shipyards and works of Robb Caledon Shipbuilders Ltd. at Dundee, Burntisland and Leith on 1 and 2 April 1976,' continued Mr. Kaufman. 'Arrangements have been made for my Hon. Friend the Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for Industry, Mr. Neil Carmichael, to visit certain Scottish shipyards in the near future.'

## Friday, 26 March

**Wallacetown Engineering Co. Ltd.**

*Mr. James Sillars (South Ayrshire) asked if the Secretary of State for Industry, together with the National Enterprise Board, would examine the prospects of Wallacetown Engineering Co., presently owned by the multi-national Tube Investment Co., with a view to public involvement in ownership and management to safeguard the position of the workforce.*

Mr. Kaufman answered: 'Negotiations about the workforce are currently proceeding between trade unions and management; neither my department nor the National Enterprise Board is planning public involvement in the company.'

**Multinational companies**

*Mr. Michael Grylls (North West Surrey) asked for a statement on Great Britain's policy towards the OECD discussions on multinational companies.*

Mr. Carmichael replied: 'The Government welcomed the OECD decision to draw up a package of measures relating to international investment, including voluntary guidelines for the conduct of multinational enterprises, and is participating actively in this work. Negotiations are still in progress and I hope that proposals will be put before the annual meeting of OECD ministers in the summer.'

**Export credits**

*Mr. Peter Blaker (Blackpool South) asked what negotiations HM Government has entered into to co-ordinate Western credit terms in relation to trade with Comecon countries, and what is HM Government's policy towards the Western co-ordination of credit terms to Comecon countries on the basis of a 7 per cent annual interest charge and a 10-year maturity period as described in the Report of the UN annual survey of the Economic Commission for Europe.*

Mr. Deakins replied: 'Her Majesty's Government already participates in a number of international consultation procedures concerned with officially-supported credit on terms exceeding five years for exports to all markets including the Comecon countries. The major trading nations, including the UK, are currently discussing ways of strengthening the co-ordination of such credit.'

**Gatt multilateral trade negotiations**

*Mr. Peter Blaker asked if ways are being considered of compensating developing countries for the diminished benefits under the Generalised Preference Scheme which would result from any agreement in the Tokyo Round to reduce the tariffs of advanced industrial countries.*

Mr. Deakins replied: 'Participants in the Gatt Multilateral Trade Negotiations recognised in the Toyko Declaration the importance of maintaining and improving the Generalised System of Preferences. We are keen to ensure that developing countries derive the maximum benefit possible from the negotiations as a whole. However, like other developed countries, we do not think that direct compensation for reduction of GSP preferential margins would be an appropriate measure.'

**Metrication**

*Mr. Spearing asked for a list of the imperial units of measurement that under EEC Directive R/3070/75 would not continue to be legal measurements in the UK after 31 December 1977 or 31 December 1979, respectively.*

Mr. Williams listed the following imperial units which will cease to be authorised after 31 December 1977 and 31 December 1979, respectively, under the proposed EEC directive amending the Directive 71/354/EEC on Units of Measurement:

| From 31 Dec. 1977 | From 31 Dec. 1979 |
|---|---|
| hand | yard |
| chain | |
| furlong | square yard |
| nautical mile (UK) | square mile |
| rood | cubic inch |
| | cubic foot |
| cubic yard | cran |
| bushel | |
| | grain |
| dram | stone |
| cental | quarter |
| | hundredweight |
| inch of water | ton |
| ton-force | pound-force |
| horsepower | British thermal unit |
| | foot pound-force |
| foot candle | therm |
| knot (UK) | degree fahrenheit |

Mr. Williams continued: 'This draft amending directive has not yet been adopted. It reflects the progress of metrication in the UK and does not dictate a metrication programme for the UK.

'The placing of the imperial units of measurement into the categories which cease to be authorised after 31 December 1977 and 31 December 1979 was made after extensive consultations in the UK with more than 1,000 trade associations, professional bodies and government departments.

'Those in the former category are no longer widely used in the UK.

'If this draft directive is not adopted the existing Units of Measurement Directive will continue in force. This states that all imperial units will disappear on 31 December 1979 at the latest, except if there are special reasons in certain cases for extending the time limit.'

*Mr. Spearing also asked about plans in consequence of EEC Directive R/3070/75 for units of measurement for sales of fruit and vegetables and similar commodities weighed on scales.*

Mr. Williams replied: 'This draft directive, which has not yet been adopted, seeks to amend the original Units of Measurement Directive accepted at the time of the Treaty of Accession. The existing directive states that if the timetable for the phasing out of imperial units has not been settled by August of this year, these units will automatically disappear on 31 December 1979 at the latest, except if there are special reasons in certain cases for extending the time limit. Generally the proposals which we are seeking to re-negotiate in the amending directive now reflect the pace of metrication in the UK. The draft directive does not establish a precise deadline date for the phasing out of the pound and the ounce and provides the possibility of some flexibility for the Government to decide its own timetable for the phasing out of these units.'

# BOTB News

## BOTB introduce charges for export promotion services

The British Overseas Trade Board, with the approval of the Secretary of State for Trade, has decided to introduce charges for the Agency Finding Service and for Overseas Status Reports and to increase charges for some of its other services from 5 April this year.

**Overseas trade fairs**

The increased charges to firms exhibiting in trade fairs overseas under the Board's Joint Venture Scheme will be £6 per square metre for inside space, including shell stand, and £3 per square metre for outside space.

The increased charges for firms exhibiting in British pavilions will be £30 per square metre for inside space, including shell stand, and £15 per square metre for outside space.

The new participation fee for sponsored exhibitions at the British Export Marketing Centre Tokyo is £200. The charge for hiring the centre privately will now be £6.50 per hour, or £65 for a complete day.

**Export Intelligence Service**

The minimum prepayment for the card service for new or renewed subscriptions will be £30 for 150 charged cards. Major users of the service may find it convenient to make multiple prepayments to reduce their administrative costs.

Firms without previous experience of the scheme may still opt for a free trial period.

The charge to individual firms for the *EIS Gazette* will be £400 per annum. The special rate for trade associations, chambers of commerce and export clubs will be £200 per annum.

**Agency Finding Service**

A new charge of £50 (plus VAT) per inquiry per country is introduced for reports commissioned under the Agency Finding Service.

**Overseas Status Reports**

A new charge of £5 (plus VAT) is introduced for Overseas Status Reports.

**General**

The new and increased charges will apply to new commitments accepted on or after 5 April 1976. Commitments already accepted by the Board at the old rates will be honoured at those rates or, in the case of agency and status inquiries, without charge.

Other conditions of participation in the services are unaffected.

**Inquiries**

Subscribers to the Export Intelligence Service and bodies sponsoring joint ventures in overseas trade fairs have been advised by letter of these changes. Further information about these or other export promotion services may be obtained from the British Overseas Trade Board, Export House, 50 Ludgate Hill, London EC4M 7HU (tel. 01-248 5757) and from regional office export sections and in Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland from the offices in Glasgow, Cardiff and Belfast.

## Gold medals for British firms at Leipzig fair

At the recent 1976 Leipzig spring fair three British firms were awarded gold medals. One of which was won by British Oxygen Co. Ltd. for their Falcon 23 cutting machine (with plasma torch provided by VEB Manfeld Kombinat of Finsterwalde, GDR).

Taylor Servomex, of Crowborough, Sussex, were given the award for their Model No. Type OA 262 portable oxygen analyser for use in general industry, marine and medical services and certified safe for use in hazardous areas such as oil refineries and tankers. Charles Mackinley and Co. Ltd. (who were represented by Fendrake Ltd., which is part of the Kleinwort Benson Group) were recognised for their Legacy de Luxe 12-year-old whisky.

Over 140 British firms exhibited or were represented at the trade fair which took place from 14-21 March. The BOTB was supporting five joint venture groups involving 44 companies.

The 177 members of the Ghana Manufacturers Association Mission at Lancaster House during their visit to Britain from 24 March to 5 April. In the centre is Lord Winterbottom, Lord in Waiting, who hosted the Government reception for the Mission. The British Overseas Trade Board is assisting with arrangements for this independent mission.

## Further information

In many cases further information on the notices published on these pages is available to British exporters from the Department of Trade. The main branches concerned are: Commercial Relations and Exports (CRE) Divisions, 1 Victoria Street, London SW1H 0ET (tel: direct dialling); and Overseas Tariffs and Regulations Section (OTAR), Export Data Branch, Export Services and Promotions Division, Export House, 50 Ludgate Hill, London EC4M 7HU (tel: 01-248 5757). In each case, the relevant information source is indicated at the end of the notice by its initials (OTAR or CRE) and, in the case of OTAR, the telephone extension. In the Tariff and Trade Notices section countries are grouped by continents as far as possible; they are listed alphabetically on the contents page.


## 8000 EXPORTERS

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FIS Exporter Lists, now in their fourth year of publication, are invaluable aids to companies serving the export trade, for direct mailing, telephone selling and as sales call lists.

For sample sheets, price list, and order form please telephone or write to:

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# Exhibitions and Fairs

## Initiative well rewarded in 'daunting' Japanese market

'You can't sell cameras to Japan ... or at least not as many as the Japanese sell to us, but you can sell a great deal of equipment'. A total of 20 British companies have just been in Tokyo exhibiting at the BEMC to prove that this is so. Their enthusiastic reaction to the exhibition is well supported by figures. British sales of photographic equipment to Japan in 1975 topped the £3 million mark – well over double the figure of £1.2 million for 1972.

An encouraging feature of the British Photographic, Cine, TV and Audio Visual Equipment Exhibition (2-6 March) was that 12 of 20 participating companies were newcomers to the Japanese market. If they do as well as they expect, the show will have broadened the range of British products available in Japan and should boost the current export figures still further. Exhibitors reported that expected sales as a result of the show should be around £330,000 over the next 12 months. More important in the long term is the fact that all the newcomers found Japanese importers interested in handling their products and many are now pushing ahead with their plans for marketing in Japan.

A wide range of equipment was offered at the show. Two leading audio-visual specialists. Electrosonics and Audio-Visual Equipment Ltd., showed a wide range of sophisticated products, including techniques as yet unknown in Japan. Considerable interest was generated and this should lead to useful business in the near future.

Photo-Me International, famous for its 3-minute photo studios, is a company already well-known in Japan, having its own subsidiary and a large number of outlets in stations and department stores. Even such a well-established company found that the exhibition extended their range of contacts and should lead to the installation of a considerable number of new studios.

In a different field, Lipsner-Smith found that there was great interest in their solvent vapour recovery plant, and Mr. Haig, technical director, said that they expect several good orders over the next 12 months.

Thorn Lighting already sell lamps for theatre and studio use, in Japan, but as a result of the exhibition will now extend their range. Their tungsten halogen lamp is one new product with good sales prospects. Other products included projectors, light control systems, microfilm and multi-shot cameras.

Sponsors of the show were the BOTB and the Association of British Manufacturers of Photographic, Cine and Audio-Visual Equipment. This Association will sponsor another exhibition of processing and enlarging equipment at the BEMC in May this year. A further 20 companies will be participating. With British exports on a rising curve and with an upturn in consumer demand envisaged for this year, sales of British photographic equipment should reach new records in 1976. Those companies that have taken the trouble to explore what at first sight may seem a daunting market should find that their initiative is well rewarded.

Japanese visitors on the Vinten stand at the Photographic, Cine, TV and Audio Visual Equipment Exhibition, study a low angle TV camera dolly

## Books for young people at Brussels

**From M. W. Hewitt, Commercial Department, Brussels:** The 8th Brussels International Book Fair took place from 13-21 March at the Centre Rogier in the middle of town. Some 410 exhibitors took part, displaying some 100,000 books on their stands, and 36 potential exhibitors were turned away because of lack of space as a result of the organisers' policy of keeping the size of the fair within reasonable limits. About 189,000 people attended, 20,000 more than last year. The attendance figures continue to grow every year.

Among the 30 countries taking part, the UK was again represented by a joint venture sponsored by BOTB and the Book Development Council with the assistance of W. H. Smith and Son (Belgium). The British stand had an excellent position opposite the entrance of the exhibition hall. Eye-catching features of the stand design were the very large wall-mounted blow-ups of the main characters in the BBC television serial 'David Copperfield'. This treatment reflected the theme of this year's fair which was 'Books for Young People'. British publishers had on show a full range of their work from comic books to lavish art books and sales were up 20 per cent on 1975.

Malcolm Rowland, representing the Book Development Council and the Publishers' Association, was very pleased with the event. He received numerous trade inquiries from Belgian librarians, university professors and teachers, and also from business people planning to open bookshops in other countries.

The British Ambassador, Sir David Muirhead, visited the British stand on 16 March and the King and Queen of the Belgians toured the exhibition on 18 March.

## British furniture at High Point

The BOTB in co-operation with the British Furniture Manufacturers Federated Association, has organised a display by 14 manufacturers of a wide range of modern and traditional furniture at the twice-yearly Southern Furniture Market at High Point, North Carolina, 22-30 April.

The majority of the British companies also took part in the first BOTB-supported joint venture at High Point in October 1975. All are hoping to extend their successes made on that occasion by further exposure to the American market.

High Point is a major international event, the most important furniture market in the USA, and has become a traditional meeting place for key American executives in the furniture industry.

# Scientific equipment at Cleveland

**From R. F. Cash, British Consul (Commercial), Cleveland:** British companies showing new and improved scientific equipment were again at the forefront of exhibitors participating at the Pittsburgh Conference on Analytical Chemistry and Applied Spectroscopy held at the Cleveland Convention Center, 1-5 March. This was the ninth consecutive year that a British group has participated in a joint venture sponsored by the BOTB and the Scientific Instrument Manufacturers Association (SIMA) and the ninth year that the Pittsburgh conference, originally held in Pittsburgh where many of the organising scientists work in steel and related industries, has been held in Cleveland.

An impressive range of sophisticated instruments, including a new Avantimet System 10 and 20 Image Analysis, was displayed by Metals Research Ltd., Royston, who were exhibiting in conjunction with their American subsidiary, Cambridge Imanco Division, Cambridge Instrument Co. Inc., based in Monsey, New York. A comprehensive range of laboratory equipment, plus a new mini-lab, was being shown to good effect by Electrothermal Engineering Ltd. of London, another British exhibitor which was participating in conjunction with its US subsidiary, Electrothermal Ltd. of Deer Park, New York.

Yet another company, AEI Scientific Apparatus, Manchester, was exhibiting in support of its US subsidiary and found this common meeting ground for over 10,000 scientists an excellent display point for its data system, mass spectrometers, electron spectrometers and electron microscopes. The subsidiary, AEI Scientific Apparatus Inc., based in Elmsford, New York, in common with the majority of exhibitors at this annual conference and exposition, believe it to be a 'must' from an exposure and selling point of view.

A fifth manufacturer taking advantage of this captive audience and participating in the joint venture, Anaspect Ltd. of Newbury, Berkshire, was showing a new ultra high transmission monochrometer for the first time in the USA and arousing a great deal of interest. Also on this stand, Pattison and Co. from St. Albans, was publicising its international guides to scientific instruments and chemicals.

Other instruments and equipment, although not being exhibited on stands of the British manufacturers, were present on the stands of American parent companies, distributors and agents. Included in this category was flammability test equipment made by Stanton Redcroft Ltd.; mass spectrometers made by V. G. Michromass Ltd.; electron balances made by International Electronics Ltd.; spectrophotometers, filter fluorometers and a nuclear magnetic resonance spectrometer made by Perkin Elmer Ltd.; and a spectrophotometer, new to the US market, made by Pye Unicam Ltd. Tintometer Ltd. was also represented by its US main importer and agent and no doubt other British equipment, which could not be clearly identified as such, was also included in other displays mounted on the 625 booths.

Marketing policy dictates that it is essential to keep a company name before potential customers, and the chemists and other scientists who come for the conference from all areas of the USA and other countries can be placed in this category. Indicative of the important status of the Pittsburgh conference, and its drawing power, 500 papers were read during the week with authors coming from 19 countries.

# New York's European Fashion Fair

**From Brian Taylor, BTDO, New York:** A favourable rate of exchange, increasing confidence by United States buyers and a strong presentation of some of the best of British fashion, combined to produce a very successful result at the recent European Fashion Fair in New York.

There were 34 British exhibitors, compared to 13 a year ago and 22 at the last fair, taking part in the joint venture at the Statler Hilton Hotel from 29 February to 3 March. The group was again sponsored by the British Knitting Export Council and the BOTB.

Knitwear was perhaps the single most important category and British firms, who showed knitwear of all types from promotionally priced traditional Shetlands and Fair Isles to fine gauge merinos, high fashion bulky knits, and exquisite intarsia cashmeres, were very pleased with the business booked at the show and follow-on orders to be confirmed.

Among the strong British group were several well-known designers whose names are already established in the United States market. Mary Farrin, considered one of the leading knitwear designers in Europe, showed at the fair for the first time and was busy with buyers throughout the show. Janice Wainwright showed beautifully embroidered chiffon and polyester evening dresses together with a day wear collection of lightweight and chunky knitted fabrics. Other well-known names were John Bates at Jean Varon, and day and evening dresses for Marcel Fenex by Roland Klein, and Ozzie Clark for Quorum and Radley. Two other designers of evening wear in beautiful fabrics whose exceptional quality and styling were admired were Murray Arbeid and Salvador.

Once again, men's wear, and to a lesser extent children's wear, was not neglected by British manufacturers showing in New York, and those firms which included these two categories within their lines reported an excellent reaction.

Fine British tailoring and up-to-the-minute styling were featured by several of the ready-to-wear firms. Munrospun, long known for their knitwear, showed an exciting new collection of suits and co-ordinated sportswear designed by Colin Phillips in beautiful tweeds, and the synthetic suede 'Alcantara'. Mrs. Waldman of M. Waldman Ltd., considered by a number of US buyers to make the best skirts on the market, again showed a comprehensive collection of high-fashion skirts in fine British woollens and tweeds. Strelitz, a name which has been absent from the US market for a few years, was back in strength with man-tailored three-piece suits with slim skirt, waistcoat and finely tailored jacket designed by Paul Costelloe. Strelitz was another firm which featured 'Alcantara' synthetic suede, this time in a line of contemporary day dresses.

The European Fashion Fair has continued to grow in size and importance. This year 178 exhibitors from 12 countries showed their widely diversified collections of clothes to 3,400 buyers over the four days of the fair. Both experienced and first-time exhibitors agree that this fair offers the best possible entree to a difficult, challenging but potentially very rewarding market.

This picture, taken on the Strelitz stand shows, designer Mr. Paul Costelloe and Mrs. Joan Broughton (second right) assistant director of the BKEC discussing the finer points of a Connemara tweed suit with a buyer from Delaware at the New York European Fashion Fair.

# Trade Information

## Turkey: road haulage legislation

Negotiations have taken place with the Turkish Government over the new laws affecting road hauliers in transit through Turkey (see *Trade and Industry*, 9 and 16 January 1976). The results are that:

No authorisations will be required by British hauliers, at least for the time being.

The tax 'to be applied for maintenance and protection of roads' will be levied on laden vehicles at the rate of 25 kurus per capacity tonne/kilometre from 15 March. The original Turkish proposal was at a rate of 40 kurus, effective from 7 January. Unladen vehicles will pay a lower rate.

The fuel cost charge of up to 75 kurus per vehicle kilometre will continue to be levied.

Vehicles exceeding normal Turkish limits on weights and dimensions will be subject to additional taxes. Clarification of the tax is still being sought and a further announcement will be made as soon as possible.

(There are 100 kurus to the Turkish lira and approximately 31 lira to the £). Inquiries: CRE tel. 01-215 5338/5339.

## Mexico: consumer protection law

The Mexican Congress has approved a Consumer Protection Law, proposed by the executive branch of the government. The law came into force on 5 February 1976.

The law deals with many aspects of day-to-day business transactions and some of its provisions may have far reaching consequences. The law touches upon, inter alia:

Regulations on advertising, labelling and utilisation of rebuilt, used or defective products.

The use of Spanish and other languages; the use of systems of measurement.

Regulations on guarantees.

The prohibition of certain current practices such as labelling a product 'of export quality'.

Rules on interest, instalment sales and carrying charges under a 'truth in lending' policy.

Procedures to claim refunds or price reductions on defective products.

In door-to-door sales the customer is given five days to rescind the contract.

The creation of a consumer defence agency with broad powers to a represent consumers, b propose and develop measures for consumer protection, c demand governmental control of products which may be harmful, and d reconcile the interests of suppliers and consumers.

Creation of National Consumer's Institute, for orientation of the consumer.

There is no further information available at present. Inquiries: OTAR ext. 476/474.

## Further information

In many cases further information on the notices published on these pages is available to British exporters from the Department of Trade. The main branches concerned are: Commercial Relations and Exports (CRE) Divisions, 1 Victoria Street, London SW1H 0ET (tel: direct dialling); and Overseas Tariffs and Regulations Section (OTAR), Export Data Branch, Export Services and Promotions Division, Export House, 50 Ludgate Hill, London EC4M 7HU (tel: 01-248 5757). In each case, the relevant information source is indicated at the end of the notice by its initials (OTAR or CRE) and, in the case of OTAR, the telephone extension. In the Tariff and Trade Notices section countries are grouped by continents as far as possible; they are listed alphabetically on the contents page.

## Export of educational aids – higher examination fees

Higher fees will be charged from 1 May 1976 for the examination of material of an educational, scientific or cultural character intended for export under the terms of the Beirut Agreement. The fees, charged by the National Audio-Vidual Aids Centre, 254-256 Belsize Road, London, NW6, will be increased to £1 per item plus 50p return postage.

## Disclosure of information about imports

Consideration is being given under Section 3 of the Finance Act 1967 to the disclosure of information relating to the import of the following goods:

| 1976 SITC(R) | | Code no. |
|---|---|---|
| 629.98 | Fluid seals and oil seals | 4014 1749 |

The Government is consulting the Association of British Chambers of Commerce, 6-14 Dean Farrar Street, London SW1H 0DX, on this proposal and the Association will take into account any views received from importers by 23 April 1976.

**JAPAN** DISSATISFIED WITH THE LIMITED RESULTS ACHIEVED THROUGH AGENTS AND DISTRIBUTORS?

**EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITIES** await enterprising British manufacturers in the form of joint venture operations, wholly owned subsidiaries, branch sales operations and technological licence agreements in Japan. But in order to ensure that the best possible advantage is taken of such opportunities, it is absolutely essential to appoint a local representative possessing the necessary expertise and connections to act on your behalf. As Advisers and Consultants with years of experience of negotiations with Japanese manufacturers in the above sectors, we are pleased to offer our specialised services, which also include market research.

**G. INOUYE, Managing Director**
**RAYDEN (JAPAN) LTD, Shokin Building, 11-12, 8-chome, Ginza, Chuo-ku, Tokyo, Japan. Tel: 571-8023/5. Telex: J26847 (Raydenco).**
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# Notices to Importers

**Issued by the Department of Trade, Import Licensing Branch, Charles House, 375 Kensington High Street, London W14 8QH.**

# No. 1549: Import arrangements for restricted cotton textiles from 1 April 1976

Notice to Importers No. 1491 published in *Trade and Industry* on 9 May 1975 explained that special arrangements would temporarily apply for imports of cotton and polyester cotton pending the outcome of EEC negotiations with supplying countries under the Gatt Multifibre Arrangement. Since that notice was issued negotiations with some of the major supplying countries have been completed, and details of the agreements have been published in NTI nos. 1509 (India), 1516 (Hong Kong), 1518 (Singapore), 1519 (Macao), 1520 (Malaysia), 1527 (Republic of Korea), 1538 (Japan) and 1539 (Pakistan). This notice sets out the arrangements which will apply to those countries with whom the EEC expects to conclude Agreements. Details of licensing arrangements for imports of textiles from other countries are also given in this notice.

**State trading countries**

The 1976 quota levels were set out in Notice to Importers No. 1533 published in *Trade and Industry* on 9 January 1976, which was amended in *Trade and Industry* of 23 January 1976.

**Other countries on which the EEC is seeking to negotiate restraint agreements under the Gatt Multifibre Arrangements**

These are Brazil, Colombia, Egypt, Mexico, Thailand and Yugoslavia. Present restraints will be continued until 31 March 1977. The quotas for the period 1 April 1976 to 31 March 1977 will be set provisionally at the 1974 levels increased by 6 per cent per annum as set out in Annex A. If MFA agreements are concluded during the period 1 April 1976 to 31 March 1977 products included in the agreements will be the subject of a further Notice to Importers.

**Taiwan**

The arrangements for textiles from Taiwan were set out in NTI No. 1534 published in *Trade and Industry* on 16 January 1976. An announcement about the 1977 arrangements will be made later.

**Japan**

The arrangements for textiles from Japan were set out in NTI Nos. 1481 and 1538 published in *Trade and Industry* on 28 February 1975 and 23 January 1976. However from 1 April 1976 the Japanese Authorities will cease issuing export certificates in respect of certain goods shown below. This means that whereas in the past such goods for which a Japanese export certificate had been issued could be imported without an individual import licence, it will be necessary in future for importers to obtain a surveillance licence. The goods are:

| | |
|---|---|
| 55.07 | Cotton gauze |
| ex 61.07 | Ties, bow ties and cravats, wholly or mainly of cotton |
| ex 61.09 | Corsets, corset-belts, suspender belts, brassieres, braces, suspenders, garters and the like, wholly or mainly of woven cotton |
| ex 61.10 | Gloves, mittens and mitts, wholly or mainly of woven cotton |
| ex 61.11 | Made-up accessories for articles of apparel (eg dress shields, shoulder and other pads, belts, muffs, sleeve protectors, pockets, removable linings) wholly or mainly of cotton |
| ex 62.01 | Travelling rugs and blankets, wholly or mainly of cotton |

**Spain and Portugal**

The arrangements for imports of cotton yarn originating in Spain and Portugal and certain woven man-made fibre fabrics originating in Portugal were set out in NTI Nos. 1529 and 1540 published in *Trade and Industry* on 2 and 23 January 1976 respectively.

**Turkey and Greece**

The arrangements for imports of cotton yarn from Turkey and Greece were set out in NTI Nos. 1473, 1485 and 1494 published in *Trade and Industry* on 2 January, 28 March and 4 July 1975. As the EEC consultations in this context have still not been completed the existing interim arrangements are to be extended until 30 September 1976 (or until the completion of EEC negotiations, if earlier).

**Imports of cotton yarn from Hong Kong, India and Pakistan: 1 January 1976 to 31 March 1977**

EEC arrangements under the Gatt Multifibre Arrangement have been concluded for each of these countries, but restraints on imports of cotton yarn into the UK are separately provided for. The UK quotas for imports of cotton yarn from these countries are therefore set at the following levels for the period 1 January 1976 to 31 March 1977:

| | | Tonnes |
|---|---|---|
| Hong Kong | Group 1(a) Category 1* | 5,265 |
| | Category 2* | (5,747)† |
| | | 5,747 |
| India | Group 1(a) Category 1* | 8,480 |
| | Category 2* | (10,485)† |
| | | 10,485 |
| Pakistan | Group 1(a) Category 1* | 146 |
| | Category 2* | 1,727 |
| | | 1,873 |

* Category 1: yarns, folded, grey or processed.
* Category 2: yarns, not elsewhere specified.
† The figures shown in brackets against Category 2 for Hong Kong and India indicate that the whole of the respective country quotas for Group 1(a) may be imported against this category if so desired: the Category 1 figures for these countries show the maximum *inner* limit which may be imported of Category 1(a) yarn.

**Other restricted sources**

The quota level of imports of woven cotton textiles and cotton yarn during the period of 1 April 1976 to 31 March 1977 for the following countries are:

| | |
|---|---|
| Bangladesh | 1,092,775 sq. yd |
| Gibraltar | 456,260 sq. yd |
| Iran | 12,167 sq. yd |
| Kuwait | 13,843 sq. yd |
| Sri Lanka | 228,303 sq. yd |
| Republic of South Africa | 1,037,840 sq. yd |
| Syria | 22,387 sq. yd |

Each of these countries will administer its own quota. Traders wishing to import woven cotton textiles or cotton yarn from any of these sources should advise their suppliers to arrange for an export certificate to be issued for each consignment by the appropriate Authority in the supplying country. Such certificates will be forwarded by the appropriate Authority direct to Import Licensing Branch who will issue import licences within the appropriate quota limits. Traders should not make application to Import Licensing Branch. Import Licences will be issued only if an export certificate is received in Import Licensing Branch direct from the Government concerned or its Agency. Import licences will not be issued if export certificates are incorrectly completed or are unsigned.

For all other countries subject to restrictions, country quotas of 11,348 sq. yd of woven cotton textiles and cotton yarns have been established for the period 1 April 1976 to 31 March 1977. These quotas are administered by the UK and traders who wish to import from these countries should submit licence applications on Form ILB/A to Import Licensing Branch, together with evidence of a firm order (which should be made subject to the eventual issue of an

import licence), eg copies of order documents or letters exchanged with suppliers. No assurance can be given that licences will be issued in response to particular applications. Licences will be valid only for imports from a specified country. The countries concerned are:

Afghanistan
Algeria
Angola
Argentine
Bahrain
Bermuda
Bhutan
Bolivia
Burma
Cambodia
Cape Verde Islands
Chile
Costa Rica
Dominican Republic
Dubai
Ecuador
El Salvador
Faroes Islands
Greenland
Guatemala
Haiti
Honduras
Indonesia
Iraq
Jordan
Laos
Libya
Mozambique
Muscat
Nauru
Nepal
Nicaragua
Panama
Papua New Guinea
Paraguay
Philippines
Peru
Qatar
Saudi Arabia
South Yemen
United Arab Emirates
Uruguay
Venezuela
Vietnam
Yemen

Inquiries: Import Licensing Branch, tel. 01-603 4644.

ANNEX A

Quota period 1 January 1976 to 31 March 1977
All figures shown are in sq. yd

BRAZIL: 6,510,053

MEXICO: 723,387

YUGOSLAVIA: 6,730,577

| | TOTAL | of which MADE UP GOODS | of which SHIRTS |
|---|---|---|---|
| COLOMBIA: | | | |
| combined level | 6,396,093 | 2,984,843 | 2,842,708 |
| of which cotton | 2,842,708 | 2,132,031 | 2,132,031 |
| polyester/cotton | 3,553,385 | 852,812 | 710,677 |
| THAILAND: | | | |
| cotton | 1,421,354 | 1,137,083 | 1,137,083 |
| polyester/cotton | 6,405,416 | 1,421,354 | 1,137,083 |

| | Cat. no. | |
|---|---|---|
| EGYPT: | | |
| GROUP IB WOVEN COTTON FABRICS GREY OR BLEACHED, MERCERISED OR NOT | | |
| Drills, jeans, gaberdines, twills and sateens | 3 | — |
| Poplins | 4 | 2,988,241 |
| Sheeting and shirting under 60 in in width | 5 | 5,647,579 |
| Sheeting and shirting 60 in and over in width | 6 | 133,731 |
| Grey or bleached fabrics nes | 7 | — |
| Limit for Group IB | | 8,769,551 |
| GROUP IIA OTHER WOVEN FABRICS | | |
| Sheeting, shirting, winceyettes, flannelettes, other raised, etc. 60 in and over in width | 8 | — |
| Corduroy | 9 | — |
| Yarn-dyed (including denim) under 60 in in width | 10 | 44,634 |
| Poplins | 11 | — |
| Dyed, yarn-dyed and printed fabrics nes | 12 | 283,198 |
| Limit for Group IIA | | 327,832 |
| GROUP IIB WOVEN COTTON GARMENTS AND MADE UPS | | |
| Woven trousers and breeches, for men and boys | 13 | — |
| Woven outergarments for women, girls and infants | 14 | — |
| Shirts and bodices for men and boys, woven | 15 | — |
| Woven undergarments for men and boys | 16 | — |
| Woven undergarments for women, girls and infants | 17 | — |
| Handkerchiefs | 18 | — |
| Towels | 19 | — |
| Bedlinen | 20 | — |
| of which sheets | | |
| Gloves | 21 | — |
| Made ups and garments nes | 22 | 769,562 |
| Limit for Group IIB | | 769,562 |
| Limits for Groups IB and II | | 9,866,945 |

NOTE: The notes and conversion factors set out in NTI No. 1379 continue to apply where appropriate.

## Arrangements for licensing exports of non-alloy ferrous scrap to countries outside the European community

In the 5 March 1976 issue of *Trade and Industry* details were given of the arrangements for licensing exports of non-alloy ferrous scrap to countries outside the European community for the three months from 1 April 1976. Applications for licences were invited but the amount of the quota had not then been settled.

Taking into account the current scrap supply position in the UK it has been decided that the quota for the second quarter beginning 1 April 1976 will be 60,000 tonnes. Licences against applications received are now being issued.

Any inquiries about this notice should be made to the Department of Trade, Export Licensing Branch, Sanctuary Buildings, Great Smith Street, London SW1P 3DB.

## Hints to business men booklets

Revised editions of the booklets on New Zealand, Pakistan and Southern Africa have been published in the 'Hints to business men' series. British business men who intend visiting these countries on export business can obtain copies of the booklets from Export Services and Promotions Division, Department of Trade, Room DO5, Export House, 50 Ludgate Hill, London EC4M 7HU, tel. 01-248 5757, ext. 7146, or any Regional Office of the Departments of Trade and Industry.

Advertisements are accepted for all booklets in the series which covers over 100 countries. Inquiries about advertising should be addressed to Cheiron Press Ltd., 8/10 Parkway, London NW1 7AD, tel. 01-267 1285.

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# Tariff and Trade Notices

## Netherlands

**Toys decree.** Decree of 13 February 1976 (*Staatsblad* 101), published on 16 March 1976, contains provisions concerning children's toys. It comes into force from 1 September 1976.

Copies of this decree (in Dutch) are available. An English translation should be available in about a month's time. Inquiries: OTAR ext. 288/466/467.

## Belgium and Luxembourg

**Import licensing.** The *Moniteur Belge* No. 55 of 18 March 1976 published a correction to the recent decree (*Moniteur Belge* No. 423 of 2 March 1976), dated 17 February 1976, amending the decree of 20 March 1973 concerning import licences. Rose-bushes and fresh foliage of asparagus plumosus under BN tariff headings ex 06.02D and ex 06.04BI now require import licences when the goods are not in free circulation in the EEC (nine) and not the original six members as stated in the decree of 17 February. Copies of the correction (in French) are available. Inquiries: OTAR ext. 288/466/467.

## France

**Law on the use of the French language.** The text of a new French law (No. 75-1349) passed on 31 December 1975 was published in the *Journal Officiel*, 4 January 1976, and became law. Its main provisions are:

**Article 1** In translation (unofficial) this reads: 'In the description, the offer, the presentation, in written or spoken publicity, the instructions for use, the extent and conditions of guarantee of an article or service, as well as in invoices and receipts, the use of the French language is obligatory. Recourse to any foreign term of foreign expression is prohibited when there exists an expression or term approved in the conditions laid down by Decree No. 72-19 of 7 January 1972 relating to the improvement of the French language. The French text can be completed by one or several translations in a foreign language.'

The article continues by stating that the use of the French language is also compulsory in certificates of quality relating to a product manufactured in France or to a service supplied in France. The same Article provides finally that the French language must be used in all news bulletins and the presentation of programmes on the radio and television, save where such broadcasts are intended expressly for a foreign public. It is, however, qualified by

**Article 2** In translation this reads: 'The instructions of Article 1 are not applicable to the names of typical foreign products and specialities known to the majority of the public.

Moreover, decrees will be issued stating under what conditions derogations can be applied to the measures in Article 2 when their application might be contrary to France's international engagements.'

**Article 3** This relates to the penalties for breaking the law and refers to previous laws.

**Articles 4 and 5** relate to the *Code de Travail*.

**Articles 6, 7 and 8** relate to public establishments or organisations and firms working for them.

## Tell us what you think of us.

This issue was published with a pull-out questionnaire in the centre and if it is still there (it is printed on coloured paper) we would be very pleased if you would take a couple of minutes to complete it and return it to the Editor, via Freepost. We really do need to do this periodic check on readers' opinions, requirements and characteristics, so we hope you'll forgive one more form to fill in!

If the questionnaire has already been removed, but you would like a copy, please ring Miss Swinyard on 01-215 5021, who will be glad to send you a further copy in the post.

**Article 9** says that Articles 1, 2 and 6 will enter into force on 4 January 1977.

The law is signed by the President, Prime Minister, Minister for Foreign Affairs, Minister for Labour and Minister for Commerce.

It is now obligatory (Article 4) for British firms drawing up a work contract with an employee working in France, whether French or not, to draw up that contract in French. Where the nature of employment can be indicated only by a foreign word without any equivalent in French, the contract must include an explanation in French of such a foreign word. If the employee is foreign, a translation is allowed and has equal weight in law, save that, in the case of discrepancy in the two versions of a contract, only the text in the language of the foreign employee can be relied upon against him.

From 4 January 1977, Article 1, as modified by Article 2, will become law. It is not yet clear how strictly the law will be applied, but firms exporting to France are advised to look carefully at all wording or instructions on their products and their packages. The law requires all instructions (labels, panels, etc.) and instruction leaflets to be in French (where a French word or expression exists). But it is not yet clear whether indications in English as to method of manufacture and origin will be required in French.

The criterion to be used by the French authorities in applying the law is the protection of the consumer. They consider that the average French citizen should be able to understand publicity, instructions, indications and contents and composition of all products: hence the obligation to use French where there has, up to now, been no legal requirement to do so.

During the course of this year the French authorities intend to publish more specific instructions (Decrets d'Application) as to how they will apply the Law. The views of consumer organisations will have some bearing on these. These Decrets will be published in the *Journal Officiel*.

The Law will probably be enforced by the Inspectors of the Repression des Fraudes of the Ministry of Agriculture. Penalties are as follows:

First and second offence: Fine of Frs 80-160, provided there is no fraudulent intention.

Third offence: Fine of Frs 90-5,400

Inquiries: OTAR ext. 423/408/482/7174.

## Letters to the Editor

**Letters to the Editor should be addressed to the Editor, *Trade and Industry*, Room 437, 1 Victoria Street, London SW1H 0ET, and *not* to HMSO.**

Trade and Industry

Trade and Industry
Room 439
1 Victoria Street
London SW1H OET

Direct line 01-215 5653
Switchboard 01-215 7877

READERSHIP SURVEY: APRIL 1976

Dear Subscriber

Over the past two years, we have extended the scope and coverage of 'Trade and Industry' by increasing the news content and introducing several new features. We know already that 'Trade and Industry' has a regular and increasing following in all parts of the business world, and that the professional activities of its readers are very wide.

But to complete the picture, and thus enable us to produce a weekly magazine most nearly tailored to the requirements of our readers, we need some more detailed information.

So we are asking for your help in completing one section of the questionnaire overleaf. If you are a subscriber yourself, we shall be very grateful if you will answer the questions in Section A. If this copy of 'Trade and Industry' is distributed widely within an office, public department or other organisation, then we must rely on the co-operation of librarians and others who we hope will fill in as much as possible in Section B.

When completed, may we ask you to detach the whole questionnaire from the journal and fold as indicated before posting. No stamp is needed in the UK and, although this facility cannot be extended outside the UK, we hope that readers overseas will respond. All replies will be carefully studied and treated in the strictest confidence.

We should be grateful for your help.

Yours sincerely

Alan Williams

ALAN WILLIAMS
Editor

Confidential questionnaire

# Trade and Industry

## Readership Survey 1976

Please answer section A or B – not both.

### A

To those who take Trade and Industry largely for their own use

**A1** Are you engaged in (you may tick more than one box)

- a Manufacturing industry ☐
- b Service industry ☐
- c Commerce ☐
- d Exports ☐
- e Technology ☐
- f Professional/consultancy work ☐
- g Public service ☐
- h Other (please specify)_____

_____

**A2** Which of the following most closely describes your appointment?

- a Managing director/chairman/chief executive ☐
- b Other director or board member ☐
- c Finance manager/executive ☐
- d Export manager/executive ☐
- e Works manager/executive ☐
- f Sales/marketing manager/executive ☐
- g Technical manager/executive ☐
- h Other (please specify) _____

_____

**A3** Please indicate your age group

Under 25 ☐ 26-35 ☐ 36-45 ☐
46-55 ☐ Over 55 ☐

**A4** Size of company employed in

Less than 25 employees ☐ 25-250 employees ☐
250-500 employees ☐ More than 500 employees ☐

**A5** Which sections of Trade and Industry do you particularly read?

- a Home news ☐
- b European news ☐
- c Overseas news (including exhibitions and fairs) ☐
- d Parliament ☐
- e Trade information ☐
- f Features ☐
- g Technology ☐
- h Statistics ☐
- i BOTB exhibitions guide (supplement) ☐

**A6** Which of sections a to i above do you turn to first____ and last____ ?

**A7** To what subject would you like Trade and Industry to devote

- a More attention _____
- b Less attention _____

**A8** a Of the advertisements in Trade and Industry which do you find most informative/useful

- a Banking/finance ☐
- b Export services ☐
- c Freight/shipping/transport ☐
- d Public information ☐
- e Translation services ☐
- f Others ☐
- g None ☐

b Have you ever made an inquiry as a result of seeing an advertisement in Trade and Industry?

Yes ☐ No ☐

**A9** In buying decisions is your role

a advisory ☐ b executive ☐

**A10** Do any of your colleagues read your copy of Trade and Industry a Yes ☐ b No ☐

If 'yes', how many_____

**A11** On average how long do you spend reading each issue

Up to 5 minutes ☐ 5-10 minutes ☐
10-20 minutes ☐ More than 20 minutes ☐

**A12** Do you retain each issue for reference

Yes ☐ No ☐

**A13** If you are on a circulation list how long do you retain a copy before passing it on

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Less than 1 day | ☐ | 2 days | ☐ |
| 3 days | ☐ | 4 days | ☐ |
| 4-7 days | ☐ | More than 7 days | ☐ |

**A14** Which of the following publications do you read for *professional* purposes (more than one box may be ticked)

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Financial Times | ☐ | Investors' Chronicle | ☐ |
| Times | ☐ | The Director | ☐ |
| Guardian | ☐ | Economist | ☐ |
| Daily Telegraph | ☐ | Business Monitors | ☐ |
| Hansard | ☐ | Management Today | ☐ |

**A15** Is your organisation involved in exporting

Yes ☐ No ☐

**A16** If you answered 'yes' to Question A15 please indicate the markets in which you principally operate

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| EEC | ☐ | Rest of Europe | ☐ |
| Africa | ☐ | South America | ☐ |
| Middle East | ☐ | India/Pakistan | ☐ |
| Australasia | ☐ | Far East | ☐ |
| Comecon | ☐ | Offshore industry | ☐ |
| North America | ☐ | | |

**A17** Please add any general comments on Trade and Industry _____

_____

_____

**Thank you for your co-operation**

Name _____

Address _____

_____

## B For librarians and others who distribute Trade and Industry within their company/organisation

**B1** Do you handle Trade and Industry as

a A full-time librarian ☐

b Part-time librarian ☐

c In some other capacity ☐

**B2** What is the size of your company/organisation

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Less than 25 employees | ☐ | 25-250 employees | ☐ |
| 250-500 employees | ☐ | More than 500 employees | ☐ |

**B3** Is your organisation engaged in

a Manufacturing industry ☐

b Service industry ☐

c Commerce ☐

d Exports ☐

e Technology ☐

f Professional/consultancy work ☐

g Public service ☐

h Other (please specify) _____

_____

**B4** a How many copies of Trade and Industry do you take each week _____

b What is the total number of people who regularly see Trade and Industry _____

c How many do you consider read the journal in depth _____

**B5** Of the following types of reader listed, which regularly see Trade and Industry

a Managing director/chairman/chief executive ☐

b Other director or board member ☐

c Finance manager/executive ☐

d Export manager/executive ☐

e Works manager/executive ☐

f Sales/marketing manager/executive ☐

g Technical manager/executive ☐

h Other (please specify) _____

_____

**B6** Of the above types of reader (a-h) which do you think find Trade and Industry of most use?

_____

**B7** What branch or department sees Trade and Industry

a First _____

b Mainly _____

**B8** After Trade and Industry has been circulated do you

a Retain it for reference _____

b Discard it _____

**B9** Please add any general comments on Trade and Industry _____

_____

_____

_____

_____

**Thank you for your co-operation**

Name _____

Address _____

_____

FOLD 2

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**Trade and Industry**
**Freepost**
**London SW1H 0YZ**

FOLD 1

FOLD 3

## Switzerland

**Import restrictions on bottled white wine.** The Swiss Federal Council has announced the 1976 arrangements for quantitative restrictions on imports of bottled quality white wines recognised as specialities classified under heading 22.05.30 of the Swiss Customs Tariff.

A ceiling has been fixed for 1976 which is equivalent to 65 per cent of the total imports effected during 1974 and import licences will not be granted for quantities exceeding this limit. Any importer whose imports for 1975 exceeded those of 1974 will have the excess debited against the 1976 quota.

In order to alleviate the effects of the quota on companies whose trade is principally in bottled wine subject to the quantitative restrictions, a reserve of 20,000 quintals (a quintal equals 100kg gross) has been established, which may be drawn upon on the approval of the Swiss Authorities.

No further information is available. Inquiries: OTAR ext. 458/461.

## Czechoslovakia

**Business offices.** Decree No. 125, of 28 October 1975, of the Czechoslovaka Ministry of Foreign Trade (see *Trade and Industry*, 23 January 1976, page 237) allowed foreign companies to set up business offices in Czechoslovakia.

The British Embassy in Prague has now obtained from the Ministry further information regarding the formalities of application, and a memorandum on this subject has been prepared by the Embassy.

Copies are available. Inquiries: OTAR ext. 466/467/288.

## Spain

**Liquefied ammonia: duty-free import quota.** The Spanish *State Gazette*, 18 March 1976, announced a duty-free import quota of 33,000 metric tons of liquefied ammonia, tariff heading 28.16.A, valid from 18 March 1976 to 17 June 1976. The quota will be distributed by the Ministry of Commerce. Decree 449/1976 of the Ministry of Finance, published in the *State Gazette*, 17 March, reduced to 1.5 per cent the home compensation tax levy to be paid on this duty-free quota, valid from 17 March to 16 June 1976. Inquiries: OTAR ext. 462/471/472/473.

**Methyl alcohol: duty suspended.** The Spanish *State Gazette*, 18 March 1976, announced the suspension of import duty on methyl alcohol, tariff heading 29.04.A.1, valid from 23 February to 22 May 1976. Inquiries: OTAR ext. 462/471/472/473.

**Synthetic rubber latex: home compensation tax modifications.** The Spanish *State Gazette*, 19 March 1976, announced modifications to the home compensation tax levy on synthetic rubber latex. Home compensation tax on the following sub-headings, should read: 40.02.A.1, 7 per cent and 40.02.A.2, 12 per cent. Inquiries: OTAR ext. 462/471/472/473.

**Mopeds: import regulations.** The Spanish *State Gazette*, 22 March 1976, published an order of the Ministry of Industry, defining the characteristics of 'Mopeds', as follows:

1 The engine must be of 50cc or less capacity in the case of internal combustion engines, or 1,000 watts or less in the case of electrical motors.

2 The maximum speed on a flat road must be 40km/h.

3 They must be equipped with pedals and be able to operate as a normal bicycle.

4 Pedals, quite independent from the use of the engine, must be sufficient to operate the moped and for every complete turn of the pedals the moped must advance 2.8m or more.

5 Maximum weight, including all devices, must not exceed 60kg with full tank in the case of petrol engines, or 75kg in the case of electrical motors, including batteries.

Inquiries: OTAR ext. 462/471/472/473.

## Portugal

**Import licensing.** Portuguese *Diario do Governo* no. 56 of 6 March 1976 published Decree Law 178/76 which announced that from 6 March all consignments under 5,000 Escudos in value will be exempted from the import licensing requirements. The Minister of Foreign Trade may at his discretion exclude certain goods from this exemption or raise the limit to the previous limit of 25,000 escudos. Inquiries: OTAR ext. 458/461.

**Duty exemption.** Reports in the Portuguese press announce a decision of the Council of Ministers to permit free of duty imports of raw materials and other goods required for manufacture or for incorporation by Portuguese industry. Such exemption from duty will in each case require the approval of the appropriate Ministerial Department and will depend on the national industrial need for the goods and the ability of local suppliers to meet this need competitively. Official confirmation of this decision has yet to be obtained.

No further information is available. Inquiries: OTAR ext. 460/461.

## Greece

**Meat: import duty lifted.** According to the Greek press of 19 February 1976, the Greek Government by virtue of Decision 143/12 2 76 has from 17 February 1976 lifted import duty, other taxes and dues on fresh meat of bovine animals coming under Greek tariff heading 02.01 A1a. The lifting of these charges is not connected with the countervailing duty reported in *Trade and Industry*, 17 October 1975. Inquiries: OTAR ext. 439.

## Israel

**Standards for certain foodstuffs.** The products mentioned below must now comply with the appropriate Israeli standard.

| | |
|---|---|
| Cotton seed oil | IS 131 – January 1974 |
| Sesame oil | IS 167 – January 1974 |
| Olive oil | IS 191 – October 1970 |
| Soya bean oil | IS 216 – January 1974 |
| Ground nut oil | IS 220 – July 1962 |
| Caster oil | IS 304 – January 1974 |
| Safflower oil | IS 305 – January 1974 |
| Corn oil | IS 478 – January 1974 |
| Cocoa powder | IS 650 – April 1967 |
| Chocolate | IS 36 – November 1972 |
| Tomato juice puree concentrate | IS 41 – September 1965 |
| Tomato juice (in sealed containers) | IS 357 – April 1960 (amended October 1974) |
| Sunflower seed oil | IS 57 – January 1975 |

The Standards Institution of Israel issues English translations of the above standards and copies may be obtained from the British Standards Institution Library, 2 Park Street, London W1 (tel. 01-629 9000, telex 266933).

British exporters requiring technical advice are advised to contact Technical Help to Exporters, British Standards Institution, Maylands Avenue, Hemel Hempstead, Herts HB1 1BR (tel. 0442 3111, telex 82424).

Inquiries: OTAR ext. 458/461.

**Dietetic foods.** A decree on dietetic foods, published in the *Kovetz Hatakanot* of Israel on 11 December 1975, enters into force six months after publication. Inquiries: OTAR ext. 458/461.

## Tunisia

**Photographic film: suspension of duties and production tax.** The *Tunisian Journal*, 24 February 1976, has announced the provisional suspension of customs duties and production tax on the following products:

| BN no. | Description |
|---|---|
| 37.01 B | Photographic plates and films for printing of magazines and newspapers |
| 37.02 | Films and rolls, sensitised, unexposed, perforated or not |
| 37.03 | Sensititised paper, paper board and cloth, unexposed or exposed, but not developed |
| 37.08 | Chemical products and flash light materials, of a kind and in a form suitable for use in photography |

No further information is available. Inquiries: OTAR ext. 461/459.


# the INTERNATIONAL BANK

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# the ARAB BANK

**General Management: Amman, Jordan** **Established 1930**

| | |
|---|---|
| Capital & Reserves | 17,120,000 Jordan Dinars |
| Deposits | 393,198,809 Jordan Dinars |
| Total Assets | 668,328,966 Jordan Dinars |

As at 30th June 1975

One Jordan Dinar (JD1) = U.S. $3.13 approx.

**ARAB BANK LIMITED**
**EMPIRE HOUSE, ST. MARTIN'S LE GRAND, LONDON EC1P 1DR**

**Telephone 01-606 7801** **Telex 887119**

**Cables Bankarabi London EC1**


## Morocco

**Import duties.** The Moroccan Ministry of Finance has announced modifications in the customs tariff and changes in duty rates to items under BN 34.05.60.01 and 87.02.B. These items now read as follows:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 34.05 | Polishes and creams, for footwear, furniture or floors, metal polishes, scouring powders and similar preparations, but excluding prepared waxes falling within heading No. 34.04: | |
| | A Preparations with a basis of vegetable waxes, proteins and resins, for use exclusively in polishing citrus fruits | 15% |
| | B Polishes and creams for footwear, furniture or floors | 80% |
| | Polishes and creams for footwear | |
| | Polishes and creams for furniture and floors | |
| | C Other: | |
| | I Car polishes | 80% |
| | II Scouring pastes and other scouring products | 80% |
| | III Other: | |
| | a Metal polishes | 25% |
| | b Not specified | 80% |
| 60.01 | Knitted or crocheted fabric, not elastic nor rubberised: | |
| | A Embroideries on felt or otherwise on knitted or crocheted materials for use in the slipper industry | 25% |
| | B Of sheeps or lambs wool or of fine animal hair | 57.5% |
| | C Of man-made textile fibres | 57.5% |
| | D Of other textile fibres | 57.5% |
| 87.02.B | II All purpose 4-wheel-drive vehicles for the transport of goods, persons or materials, with a payload of 500kg, but less than 900kg, with incomplete bodies (non entierement corrossees) | 32.5% |
| | III Motor cars (eg saloon cars), hackney carriages and sports cars), with internal combusion spark-ignition or compression-ignition engines of a cylinder capacity of: | |
| | a Not more than 1,800 cc. | 70% |
| | b More than 1,800 but not more than 2,200 cc. | 60% |
| | c Other | 50% |
| | IV Public-service passenger vehicles, with internal combustion spark-ignition or compression-ignition engines, | 32.5% |
| | V Motor vehicles for the transport of goods or materials of a payload of not more than five tonnes, with internal combustion spark-ignition or compression-ignition engines | 32.5% |

No further information is available. Inquiries: OTAR ext. 461/459.


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**Telephone: 01-836 9058/9/0 and 3685.**

**Import duties:** The Ministry of Finance has announced modifications in the customs tariff and/or changes in duty rates in items BN 09.10 and 87.09. These items now read as follows:

| | | % Import duties |
|---|---|---|
| 09.10 | Thyme, saffron and bay leaves; other spices: | 30% |
| | A Thyme | 30% |
| | B Bay leaves | 30% |
| | C Saffron | 30% |
| | D Ginger | 30% |
| | E Other spices including mixtures of products of headings 09.04 to 09.08: | |
| | I Fenugrec: | |
| | a Seeds for sowing | exempt |
| | b Other | 10% |
| | II Not specified | 30% |
| 87.09 | Motor-cycles, auto-cycles and cycles fitted with an auxiliary motor, with or without side-cars; side-car of all kinds: | |
| | A Motor-cycles, auto-cycles and cycles fitted with an auxiliary motor, of a cylinder capacity of: | |
| | I Not more than 50 cc., imported: | |
| | a Assembled, complete or not | 35% |
| | b Unassembled: | |
| | 1 In SKD form | 32.5% |
| | 2 In CKD form | 15% |
| | II More than 50 cc. | 15% |

No further information is available. Inquiries: OTAR ext. 461/459.

## Iraq

**Cigarettes: marking and labelling.** The *Official Gazette* of Iraq No. 4, dated 28 January 1976, states that: 'Foreign cigarettes imported by Iraqi Stores Co. shall be exempted from affixing bandrolls thereon, it will be enough to mark foreign cigarette packets with the phrase "Specially Imported to Iraq – Iraqi Stores Co".' Inquiries: OTAR ext. 420/475.

## Kuwait

**Customs duties: exemption.** The Kuwaiti authorities have announced in the *Official Gazette* No. 1072 of 7 March 1976, that as from 28 February 1976, all types of animal feedstuffs imported for consumption by cattle and poultry are exempted from Customs duty.

Inquiries: OTAR ext. 420/475.

## Saudi Arabia

**Foodstuffs labelling regulations.** Regulations governing the labelling of prepacked foods were announced in *Trade and Industry* 1 August 1974. Section 4H of these regulations stipulated the use of Arabic on all foodstuffs labels as from February 1976. This requirement is being introduced by stages and the use of Arabic labelling for the following commodities will be compulsory as from 30 May 1976:

1 Edible oils and fats
2 Various kinds and types of milk
3 Cream
4 Various kinds and types of juices
5 Tomato paste
6 Tea
7 Coffee extracts

No further details are available. Inquiries: OTAR ext. 475/420/7062.

## Cameroon

**Cholera vaccination certificates.** There have been persistent reports over the past two to three weeks in the local press in Cameroon of a serious outbreak of cholera in South-West Cameroon. The Cameroon authorities insist, despite World Health Organisation removal of Cameroon from the list of countries where cholera vaccination is essential, that travellers entering or leaving Cameroon should have valid vaccination certificates against the disease. Inquiries: CRE tel. 01-215 5334.

## Benin

**Port congestion.** To cope with the problem of congestion at the Port of Cotonon, the finance law of 1976 states that 'all merchandise which remains on the quays for more than two months is liable to confiscation and will become the property of the State.' Inquiries: CRE tel. 01-215 5334.

## Ghana

**Investment.** *Trade and Industry*, 16 May 1975, page 420, gave details of NRCD 329, Investment Policy Decree 1975. The following notice, which revises Section 19, was published in the *Ghana Commercial and Industrial Bulletin*, 5 March 1976:

**IMPLEMENTATION OF THE INVESTMENT POLICY DECREE, 1975 (NRCD 329) AS AMENDED BY THE INVESTMENT POLICY (AMENDMENT) DECREE, 1975 (SMCD 6)**

The general public and enterprises affected by section 5 to 14 of the Investment Policy Decree are hereby informed that section 19 of the principal enactment which regulates the valuation of capital of affected companies and modalities for compliance with the provisions of the decree has been amended by section 10 of the Amendment Decree (SMCD 6). Attention is therefore drawn to the following revised provisions:

Section 19

'(1) Where any provisions of this Decree require any part of the capital of any Enterprise to be sold to the Ghanaians:

a The price to be paid for the capital shall be subject to the approval of the Committee;

b The Committee may, in such cases as it thinks fit, in writing direct that an affected Enterprise should dispose of such capital by invitation to the public in accordance with the Companies Code, 1963 (Act 199), and the Enterprise shall comply with such direction;

c In all cases to which paragraph b of this subsection does not apply, the sale of such capital by the Enterprise concerned may be by private negotiation or by the issue of a prospectus or by any other lawful means, but such sale shall in all cases be subject to the approval of the Committee;

d No sale shall be made at a price higher than that approved by the Committee;

e All such capital remaining unsold on 1 July 1976 shall on that date vest in the Committee;

f Any dispute concerning the purchase price of the capital of an Enterprise shall be referred to the Commissioner whose decision shall be final.'

Intending purchasers of capital in affected enterprises and proprietors wishing to sell capital in such enterprises in order to comply with sections 5-14 of the Decree are requested to direct their inquiries to the Executive Secretary, Investment Policy Implementation Committee, Capital Investments Branch, PO Box M193, Accra, Ghana. Any sales, transfers, arrangements or other transactions entered into without due reference to the Committee may be set aside if the Committee has any reason to believe that any such transaction was entered into with the intent to defeat the objects of the Decree (refer section 26 (1) of Investment Policy Decree 1975 (NRCD 329)). It must be noted that the Committee's power to set aside transactions applies to both transactions entered into before and after the commencement of the Decree.

Inquiries: CRE tel. 01-215 3064/3331.


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# British-American Tobacco Company Limited

## Better trading results... Further improvement expected

*Sir Richard Dobson*

**Points from the Chairman's speech:–**

**Past year:** Trading outcome was better than expected a year ago. Profit after tax attributable to BAT rose by 17%; not entirely satisfactory when inflation in the United Kingdom exceeded 25%. However, after setting aside sufficient to meet increased costs of replacing stocks and fixed assets at inflated prices and paying the maximum dividend permissible, the Group financial strength has been increased.

**Tobacco:** The growth of cigarette consumption continues to be slow in most developed countries, but I expect further improvement in profits.

**Retailing:** Profits are better in the United States but grocery stores are under pressure, particularly in the United Kingdom.

**Paper:** Orders are beginning to pick up but recovery is slow.

**Cosmetics:** I expect the profits growth to continue.

**Conditions in the United Kingdom:** There are the first beginnings of a new confidence, but an inflation rate of 15% or even 10%, if and when the rate can be brought down that far, should still be regarded as potentially disastrous. Private enterprise in industry must flourish if our economy is to survive. Industry badly needs a breathing space in which it can get on with its job and plan for the future.

**Prospects:** I look to increased profits in all four Divisions. Despite proportionately higher taxation I expect a modest increase in the net profit attributable to BAT, without allowing for any change in the value of sterling on the foreign exchanges.

B·A·T

| GROUP PROFIT SUMMARY | 1975 | 1974 |
|---|---|---|
| | £ millions | |
| Turnover | **4,261.79** | 3,488.00 |
| Operating Profit | **324.59** | 287.76 |
| Profit before taxation | **276.48** | 249.44 |
| Profit after taxation | **158.59** | 135.43 |
| Net Profit attributable to BAT | **136.95** | 117.27 |
| Dividends of BAT | **28.57** | 26.92 |
| | Pence | |
| Earnings per Ordinary Stock Unit | **53.7** | 45.9 |
| Dividends per Ordinary Stock Unit | **11.068** | 10.417 |

*If you would like a copy of the full text of Sir Richard Dobson's speech at the Annual General Meeting held on 18th March, 1976, please write to The Secretary at 7 Millbank, London, SW1P 3JE.*

**Entry permit regulations.** In notices published in *Trade and Industry*, 20 February page 522, and 5 March page 666, details were given of the cedi voucher requirements which have been introduced by the Ghanaian Government. The following notice has now been published in the *Ghana Commercial and Industrial Bulletin*, 5 March.

BANK OF GHANA

Notice No. BG 76/7

FOREIGN EXCHANGE (CEDI VOUCHER) REGULATIONS 1976

In exercise of the powers conferred on the Bank of Ghana under Regulation 1(2) of the Foreign Exchange (Cedi Voucher) Regulations 1976 (L.I. 1062) the Bank of Ghana hereby announces for the information of the general public that the minimum amount to be purchased by 'travellers' referred to in the said Legislative Instrument shall be C70 for the first day and C20 for each additional day that they may spend in Ghana.

Inquiries: CRE tel 01-215 3064/3331.

## Sudan

**Company notepaper and blank company letter-heads.** Customs authorities at Khartoum Airport have received instructions to use their discretion in allowing a reasonable quantity of such paper into the country with visiting businessmen. To this end they are instructed to judge the visitor from his appearance, the purpose of his visit and the length of time he intends to stay in the country. Such notepaper must be declared in all circumstances. Any excess notepaper which they have to deposit with Customs on entry, may of course be collected again when they leave.

No further information is available. Inquiries: O TAR ext. 475

## South Africa

**Food colourants.** Note R377 published in the South African *Government Gazette*, 12 March 1976, gives notification that the Minister of Health intends to amend the Foodstuffs, Cosmetics and Disinfectants Act by revising the regulations covering the use of food colourants. Comments on the proposed amendments should be submitted to the Secretary for Health, Private Bag X88, Pretoria 0001, by 11 June 1976. Inquiries: CRE tel. 01-215 5274.

**Tariff application.** Customs Tariff Application List 10/76, published in the South African *Government Gazette*, 26 March 1976, contains an application to the Board of Trade and Industries for increase in duty on the following:

1 Watch straps classifiable under tariff subheadings 42.03.90, 62.05.90 and 39.07.50.90, and
2 Solid rubber tyres classifiable under tariff subheading 40.11.10.

British trade organisations thought to be interested in the application are being informed. Any British firm affected which wishes to make representations to the South African Board of Trade and Industries and belongs to a trade organisation should, therefore, first contact its own trade association.

If any firm proposes to make independent representations to the South African authorities and requires further information concerning the application, it should address inquiries to CRE tel. 01-215 5274.

## Registered trade marks

**The lists of tariff, customs and import regulation changes in overseas countries published in this section of *Trade and Industry* sometimes contain words which are registered trade marks in the United Kingdom. So far as is practicable, all lists of goods are checked before publication from this point of view. Items which fall into this category are preceded by the letters rtm. Readers should note that this prefix signifies that the words are registered as trade marks in the United Kingdom but that in the present context are assumed to refer generally to products of the descriptions stated in brackets. While every attempt will be made to ensure that the scrutiny is complete, the lists may contain other words which are registered as trade marks in the United Kingdom or in other countries but which it has not been possible to identify.**

## Thailand

**Cigarettes: changes in import duty.** The Thai Minister of Finance has announced a reduction in the import duty on cigarettes effective from 17 February 1976 as follows:

| | | Rate of duty | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Regular | | | Reduced to | | |
| | | | Specific duty | | | Specific duty | |
| | | *Ad valorem* per cent | Unit | Rate per unit Baht | *Ad valorem* per cent | Unit | Rate per unit Baht |
| 24.02 | cigarettes | 60 | kg | 80.00 | 20 | kg | 25.00 |

Inquiries: OTAR ext. 401/468/469.

**Man-made fibre: special import fee.** The Thai Minister of Industry has announced a special import fee of 30 per cent cif effective from 13 February 1976 till 15 August 1976 on the following:

| Tariff heading | |
|---|---|
| 51.01 | Continuous polyester filament yarn, continuous nylon filament yarn and |
| 51.03 | nylon stretched yarn |
| 56.01 | Discontinuous polyester fibre |

Inquiries: OTAR ext. 401/468/469.

**Changes in import duties on silk yarn.** The Thai Minister of Finance has announced the repeal of the reduction of import duty on yarn for use in silk weaving industries which was effective from 2 December 1964 to 17 February 1976 (tariff heading 50.04, 50.05, and 50.06), the duty now being 10 per cent. Inquiries: OTAR ext. 401/468/469.

## Singapore

**Customs duties amendments – tobacco.** The Government of Singapore has amended the Customs Duties Order 1974, by passing the Customs Duties (Amendment No. 3) Order 1976: The schedule to the 1974 act is amended by deleting:

1 '$32.00' appearing in columns 5 and 6 against heading No. 24.01 000 and substituting '$35.00.'
2 '$38.00' appearing in columns 5 and 6 and '$3.50' in column 7 against heading No. 24.02.200 and substituting '$43.00 in column 5 and 6 and '$3.70' in column 7.

The above headings relate to unmanufactured tobacco and cigarettes.

Inquiries OTAR: 01-248 5757 ext. 401/468/469.

## Australia

**Clamps and vices: temporary protection.** The Department of Manufacturing Industry in Australia has received a request for temporary protection against imports of clamps and vices falling within tariff item 82.04.900.

Interested parties, either in support of or in opposition to the request, may submit their views to the Department for consideration. Requests for temporary protection are initially received and considered by the Department. At a subsequent stage they may be referred to the Temporary Assistance Authority for inquiry and report within 30 days of the date of the reference.

Any temporary protection which may be accorded the goods by the Government after receipt of the report by the Temporary Assistance Authority would be in the nature of a holding action pending Government consideration of the question of long term protection for the local industry following inquiry and report by the Industries Assistance Commission.

Exporters should note that it has been made clear that should the need for urgent action emerge from these inquiries, goods ordered but not cleared for home consumption at the date of the announcement, will be subject to the terms of the action. Australian importers have been urged therefore to exercise caution in placing orders overseas and in entering into financial commitments on such orders as special consideration may not be given to outstanding commitments should action be taken by the Government.

Evidence must be formally submitted at a public hearing, either by a nominated representative of the firm or trade association concerned or through the Australian British Trade Association, 21 Tothill Street, London, SW1. (tel 01-799 7447) who will represent UK interests if authorised. The association charges a fee for its services, the amount varying according to the work entailed in the preparation of a submission and whether or not the interested party is a member. UK firms or trade associations intending to submit evidence should advise the Secretary, Industries Assistance Commission, PO Box 80, Canberra, ACT 2600, Australia as soon as possible through their accredited agent, indicating the goods with which they are concerned and the request they anticipate submitting. Ref. CRE 67/76. Inquiries: CRE tel. 01-215 5319.

## New Zealand

**Wood and articles of wood, etc.: Customs Tariff Review.** The New Zealand Customs Department has announced that Section IX of the tariff will soon be covered under the Customs Tariff Review (see *Trade and Industry*, 27 June 1975, page 779). The closing date for receipt of submissions for tariff items in Section IX is 30 April 1976.

Section IX of the tariff covers the following three Chapters:

Section IX
WOOD AND ARTICLES OF WOOD; WOOD CHARCOAL; CORK AND ARTICLES OF CORK; MANUFACTURES OF STRAW, OF ESPARTO AND OF OTHER PLAITING MATERIALS; BASKETWARE AND WICKERWORK

| | |
|---|---|
| 44 | Wood and articles of wood; wood charcoal |
| 45 | Cork and articles of cork |
| 46 | Manufactures of straw, of esparto and of other plaiting materials; basketware and wickerwork |

The Customs Department has indicated that British exporters who wish to make submissions do so by letter (five copies) through the Commercial Department, British High Commission, PO Box 369, Wellington, New Zealand. Ref. CRE 45466. Inquiries: CRE tel. 01-215 5321.

## Canada

**Combines Investigation Act.** Copies of the office consolidation of this amended Act have been issued by the Canadian Department of Consumer and Corporate Affairs. The amended Act has been in force since 1 January 1976, except for Section 32, which will not be applicable to the Services Sector until 1 July 1976.

Further information is available. Inquiries: CRE 01-215 5397.

## United States

**Stainless steel flatware: Escape Clause investigation.** The International Trade Commission has concluded the Escape Clause investigation into stainless steel flatware (cutlery) with a finding that imports of certain stainless steel flatware are being imported into the United States in such increased quantities as to be a substantial cause of serious injury to the domestic industry and have recommended imposition of tariff rate quotas. Inquiries: CRE tel. 01-215 5629.

**Proposed regulation on food advertising: further information.** The *Federal Register*, dated 2 March 1976, published a final notice by the Federal Trade Commission on proposals for a Trade Regulation rule governing food advertising.

Written comments (five copies) by 30 April 1976 and also details of the hearing dates are published.

A copy of the text is available. Inquiries: OTAR ext. 456/457/7312.

## Bolivia

**Poultry meat and eggs: import prohibition.** Bolivia's supreme decree 13232 of 30 December 1975 prohibits the importation of 'dead poultry meat and offals therefrom' under tariff no. 02.02 and 'eggs in the shell for eating' under tariff no. 04.05.01.02. However, the Ministerio de Industria, Commercio y Turismo can authorise, by means of a prior licence, the importation of poultry meat and eggs when the levels of home production are insufficient to meet internal demand. Inquiries: OTAR ext. 474/476.

## Brazil

**Possible future import restrictions.** The Minister of Finance, Senhor Simonsen, in a press conference on 26 February, said that his Government believed the balance of payments deficit would be much reduced this year and that the country would move into a slight surplus in the second half of the year. He also outlined likely measures to be taken to restrict imports and stimulate exports. These were as follows:

1 The import deposit scheme would probably be extended until at least December 1977 and the rate might be raised, if necessary, to 200 per cent or even 300 per cent.
2 There might be further lists of 'superfluous' goods for which import licences would not be issued.
3 Existing instruments for controlling imports would be used 'uncompromisingly and without mercy'.
4 The authorities would institute a more aggressive export strategy, most of which would be kept secret.

There is no further information available at present. Inquiries: OTAR ext. 476/474.

**Further import restrictions.** The Foreign Trade Department of the Banco do Brasil SA has announced further import restrictions in its Comunicado No. 546 of 18 February 1976. It modifies the provisions of Comunicado 543 as follows:

Goods falling under the following headings are excluded from the licence suspension:
15.07.04.01 15.07.04.02 68.13.99.00 71.14.03.00 84.11.09.00 95.08.04.01 91.01 the whole heading other than 91.01.02.04 and 91.01.03.04

The following paragraph has been added to the list of exceptions to the suspension:

g) Goods covered by foreign financing or not having exchange cover such as foreign capital investment provided that the respective certificates have issued by the Banco do Brasil SA up to the date of issue of this Comunicado, or goods included in the industrial importation with participation with local industry lists and approved by CACEX up to the same date.

The heading given in the previous Comunicado as being 68.11.01.01 has now been corrected to 68.06.01.01.

Goods of the following headings, when imported by organisations for the blind, shall not be subject to the suspension of issue of import licence:

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 84.51.01.00 | 84.51.03.00 | 84.54.01.99 | 91.01.99.04 | 92.11.02.00 | 92.11.04.00 |

Goods falling under the following tariff headings are now included in the list of goods subject to the suspension of issue of import licence:

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 05.07.00.00 | 43.04.00.00 | 73.34.00.00 | 76.16.03.00 | 76.16.04.00 | 76.16.05.00 |
| 76.16.06.00 | 79.05.00.00 | 79.06.04.00 | 82.04.08.00 | 82.04.12.00 | 82.04.20.00 |
| 84.61.01.03 | 84.61.02.03 | 85.03.01.00 | 85.12.04.00 | 90.16.04.04 | 90.16.14.02 |
| 90.16.14.03 | 90.16.14.99 | 90.16.19.00 | 90.23.07.01 | 92.08.01.00 | 92.13.04.00 |
| 93.04.02.00 | 93.07.01.00 | 97.07.03.00 | 97.07.05.00 | | |

No further information is available. Inquiries: OTAR ext. 476/474.

# European Community News

## Ministers review community energy targets

An exchange of views on community energy policy targets was held by EEC ministers at the energy council on 25 March. Tony Benn, Secretary of State for Energy, and John Smith, Minister of State for Energy, represented the UK at the meeting.

Ministers explained developments envisaged by their countries with a view to researching 1985 community targets and gave their views on the prospects for achieving the targets. Five recommendations were adopted concerning the rational use of energy in the building, transport and household electrical appliances sectors.

Also on the agenda was the implementation of the energy policy guidelines set down by the nine heads of government last December. Ministers instructed the committee of permanent representatives to continue preparing a draft resolution on the subject in the light of the council discussion and to report back in time for the next council meeting on 10 June.

Ministers also approved a directive about the provision of certain oil price information to the community.

During the meeting the allocation of community funds to a number of projects in the hydrocarbon sector was approved. British companies have secured a major share in this second allocation of funds from the scheme originally approved in 1973.

## Development and social affairs councils proposed for April

Business to be taken in the EEC council of ministers during April was the subject of a statement by Roy Hattersley, Minister of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs, in the House of Commons on 24 March.

On this week's heads of government meeting in Luxembourg (1 and 2 April) he said that the likely topics of discussion would include the Tindeman's report on European union, direct elections to the European assembly and unemployment in the community.

Mr. Hattersley said that five meetings of the council of ministers were proposed for April, commencing with a joint foreign and finance ministers council on 5th of the month. A foreign ministers council would meet the following day. Agriculture ministers would also meet on 5-6 April. Arrangements were in hand for a development ministers council, possibly on 8 April, and a social affairs council, possibly on 29th. Finance ministers would meet informally on 26 April.

At their joint meeting on 5 April the foreign and finance ministers would consider the external financial commitments of the community and undertake an overall review of community budgetary questions.

Foreign affairs ministers were likely to discuss the outcome of the European council on 1 and 2 April. They were also expected to consider the problems posed by the creation of a 200-mile fishery limit; passport union; progress of the work in the four commissions set up following the conference on international economic co-operation; relations with Portugal, the council for mutual economic assistance (CMEA), Greece and Iran, and tropical products in the context of the multilateral trade negotiations. Ministers would have before them the arrangements for the signature of agreements with the Maghreb and would review progress in the negotiations with Spain.

Agriculture ministers, said Mr. Hattersley, would discuss amended arrangements for beef imports to the community, provisions for sugar imports from ACP countries during 1976/77, the exclusive use of butterfat and milk proteins in dairy products and a number of proposed measures for improving agricultural structures.

Ministers at the development council were likely to consider development co-operation issues arising in the discussions of the conference on international economic co-operation. They might also discuss the estimated trends for gross community aid payments to the third world financed from the community budget or by member states; the implementation of the resolution on the harmonisation and co-ordination of development co-operation policies within the community; community financial and technical aid to non-associated developing countries; possible community participation in the international fund for agricultural development, food aid following the world food conference, and relations between the European communities and non-governmental organisations specialising in development co-operation.

The informal meeting of finance ministers on 26 April would discuss unemployment, while the social affairs council would have an exchange of views in preparation for the world employment conference and would also consider the employment situation in the community.

## Over 3½m tons of UK coal exported to western Europe last year

Britain exported over 3½ million tons of coal and coal products to western Europe last year, a level that compares well with previous years.

Alex Eadie, Parliamentary Under Secretary of State for Energy, gave the information in reply to a Parliamentary question from Peter Hardy, MP for Rother Valley, on 24 March. Mr. Hardy asked if further efforts would be made to ensure that European coal and steel community arrangements were such as to secure improved markets for British coal in western Europe.

In a written reply, Mr. Eadie said that the community treaty precluded restrictions on trade in coal within the community and there were no barriers on exports to other countries in western Europe.

He went on, 'In 1975 we exported over 3½ million tons of coal and coal products to western Europe, a level that compares well with previous years. Under community energy policy guidelines there is an arrangement in which we participate for the regular monitoring of coal imports from third countries with a view to seeing that they do not unfairly displace indigenous coal.'

Total British exports to western Europe (ie, all non-communist countries in Europe) of coal and coal products for the three years 1973 to 1975 inclusive were:

1973: 3.4 million tons (worth £25.8 million)
1974: 3.2 million tons (worth £49.5 million)
1975: 3.6 million tons (worth £79.1 million)

Total British imports from western Europe of coal and coal products during the same years were:

1973: 0.5 million tons (worth £10.4 million)
1974: 0.2 million tons (worth £6.2 million)
1975: 0.2. million tons (worth £7.7 million)

The EEC is Britain's main export market for coal. Community countries have taken about 90 per cent of British coal exports over recent years.

# Community backs UK study on handicapped persons' homes

The UK is one of five countries participating in pilot studies aimed at making the homes of handicapped persons more adapted to their special needs following recent approval for the scheme by the EEC commission.

In all the commission approved a non-repayable grant of £187,500 (450,000 units of account) to part-finance four pilot schemes and five pilot studies designed to improve the housing conditions of handicapped persons.

Specific technical problems will be examined in the countries participating in the pilot studies which in the UK's case will be carried out by the Central Council for the Disabled who will study the provision of kitchen and bathroom fittings adjusted to suit persons with varying disabilities. The total cost of the study is expected to be in the region of £9,200. Other countries participating in the studies are the Netherlands, Italy, Denmark and Ireland.

A grant of 374,457 units of account has been allocated for four pilot schemes in France, Luxembourg, Germany and Belgium.

This aid is the first to be granted for housing outside the coal and steel sectors and is being allocated in the framework of the council resolution of 21 January 1974 on the social action programme which gave a high priority to the professional readaptation and social reintegration of handicapped persons.

# Direct elections: select committee proposed

The Government is prepared to set up a select committee to examine the issue involved in the implementation of direct elections to the European parliament. The announcement was made in the Commons on 29 March by James Callaghan, Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs, during the debate on the Government's direct election green paper.*

Mr. Callaghan explained that the select committee would be free to consider every issue except the principle of direct election.

The Government, he went on, would have to ask the select committee to work at reasonable speed. 'We have on a number of occasions told the other member states that we do not wish to hold them up on the introduction of direct election. We shall therefore have to ask the committee to gear its work to the timetable on which the issues seem likely to come to a conclusion in the community.'

He said that the committee would take its own decisions on procedure, but suggested that, like the green paper, it might find it convenient to split the subject into two parts and deal first with those matters which need to be decided in the community. The most urgent matters, he said, were set out in the second part of the green paper, while the many important decisions which will be left for national decision might be considered at greater leisure.

Mr. Callaghan emphasised that it was the Government's policy to prepare so that the UK was ready to go ahead with elections when the other member states were also ready.

* Direct Elections to the European Assembly, Cmnd. 6399, HMSO, 38p.

# North-west conference on EEC funds

The North West Industrial Development Association, in furtherance of its role as a regional forum on EEC matters affecting NW England, held a one-day conference in Manchester on 1 April, at which representatives of the EEC Commission spoke about the various financial aids available from EEC sources.

Those attending the conference included senior representatives of local authorities, chambers of commerce, trade unions, industrial companies, government departments and North-west MPs.

# More on the EEC

Information on EEC matters and about member states can often be found in other sections of *Trade and Industry*. For this week's additional news, turn to the following pages:


**Technology**

Symposium on international chemical co-operation 13

**Parliament**

Metrication 19, 23
UK trade with EEC countries 19
Coated fabric dumping 20
Unctad IV 20, 21
UK steel prices compared with EEC prices 21
Gatt Multi-Fibre Arrangement 21
Steel imports to the UK 22
Investment in EEC countries by British firm 22
EEC report on multinational oil companies 23

**Exhibitions and Fairs**

Books for young people at Brussels 26
New York's European Fashion Fair 27

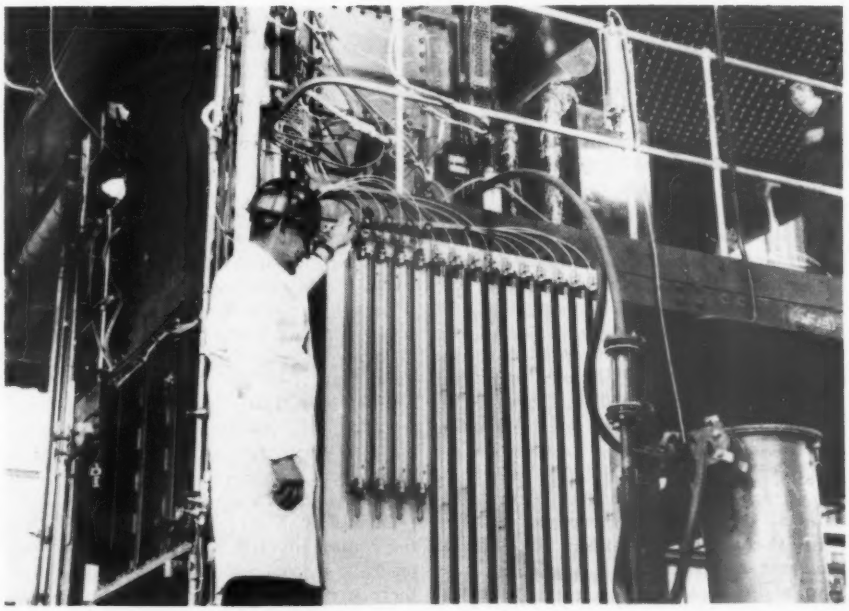
**Trade Information**

Imports of restricted cotton textiles 30

**Tariff and Trade Notices**

Amended import licensing for Belgium and Luxembourg 32
Law on the use of the French language 32
Toys decree in Netherlands 32


# ECSC finance for UK research



An experimental fluidised bed combustor on trial at the National Coal Board's research establishment, Stoke Orchard near Cheltenham, where it is proposed to invest nearly £5 million in coal research during 1976/77. More than 1¼ million of this will be financed by the European coal and steel community. Sir Derek Ezra, who visited the plant on 16 March explained that major research projects are going ahead to pioneer new uses for coal now, to be ready with alternatives to petroleum as a source of hydrocarbons for chemicals and fuels when oil supplies begin to dwindle towards the end of the century.

## Application for temporary reduction of import duty

The Department of Trade is considering an application for the temporary reduction of import duty on the material as listed below.

Representations are invited from producers in the UK who consider that they are, or will be within a reasonable period, able to supply a substantial proportion of UK demand for the goods in question, or who are interested in their future production.

Temporary reductions of duty normally come into effect on the operative date of the Treasury order in which the goods are specified and in this case would remain in operation until the date shown below. After that date the full rate of duty on the goods will be 8.5 per cent, the rate then applicable under the common customs tariff of the EEC, and there will then be no duties chargeable on imports hitherto subject to the M rate.

Representations should be addressed to General Division, Department of Trade, Kingsgate House, 66/74 Victoria Street, London SW1E 6SJ, preferably through a trade association, giving the reference shown below.

Representations should be received by 20 April 1976.

| Tariff heading | Proposed definition for tariff purposes | Rates of duty: Current | Rates of duty: Proposed | Reduction required until | Reference |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 48.01 | Kraft liner, in reels, weighing more than 115 g per square m, containing not less than 80 per cent by weight of chemical sulphate softwood cellulose fibre, not being kraft liner manufactured wholly of sulphate cellulose fibre as specified in subheadings 48.01.C.II.a)1 and 48.01.C.II.b)1. | Full: 12% M: 3.6% | Full: 10.5% M: 2% | 30 June 1977 | G/T 15815 |

(*Note:* Kraft liner wholly of sulphate fibre is currently chargeable at a full rate of duty of 10.4 per cent and an M rate of 2 per cent. The UK full rate of duty on the kraft liner which is the subject of this notice cannot be unilaterally reduced below 10.5 per cent as this is the current rate of the common customs tariff of the EEC. After 30 June 1977 the rates for both kinds of Kraft liner will be identical).

# New EC Legislation

The legislation listed below has been published in the *Official Journal of the European Communities* as indicated against each item. The *Official Journal* is now published in English and copies should be obtained from HMSO. Information about the items listed, in so far as other member states' requirements are concerned, is available to British exporters from Department of Trade, Export Services and Promotions Division, Export House, 50 Ludgate Hill, London EC4M 7HU (tel. 01-248 5757, ext. 7174/482/408). Other information may be obtained from the reference point given at the end of the item.

## Common agricultural policy

The texts of the following regulations which affect the various agricultural sectors in the EEC have been published in the *Official Journal of the European Communities*:

**General.** Regulation (EEC) 557/76 on the exchange rates to be applied in agriculture and repealing Regulation (EEC) 475/75 (*Official Journal* L67, 15 March 1976).

Regulation (EEC) 558/76 fixing certain prices applicable for milk and milk products, beef and veal and pigmeat for the 1976/77 marketing year (*Official Journal* L67, 15 March 1976).

Regulation (EEC) 571/76 laying down detailed rules for the application of Regulation (EEC) 557/76 on the exchange rates to be applied in agriculture and repealing Regulation (EEC) 475/75 (*Official Journal* L68, 15 March 1976).

**Milk and milk products.** Regulation (EEC) 559/76 amending Regulation (EEC) 804/68 on the common organisation of the market in milk and milk products (*Official Journal* L67, 15 March 1976).

Regulation (EEC) 560/76 fixing the threshold prices for certain milk products for the 1976/77 milk year (*Official Journal* L67, 15 March 1976).

Regulation (EEC) 561/76 amending Regulation (EEC) 823/68 as regards the conditions of entry for certain kinds of cheeses falling within certain tariff headings and Regulation (EEC) 950/68 on the common customs tariff (*Official Journal* L67, 15 March 1976).

Regulation (EEC) 562/76 on the granting of a consumer subsidy for butter (*Official Journal* L67, 15 March 1976).

Regulation (EEC) 563/76 on the compulsory purchase of skimmed-milk powder held by the intervention agencies for use in feedingstuffs (*Official Journal* L67, 15 March 1976).

Regulation (EEC) 566/76 amending Regulation (EEC) 1411/71 as regards the fat content of whole milk (*Official Journal* L67, 15 March 1976).

Regulation (EEC) 574/76 fixing the accession compensatory amounts applicable to milk and milk products for the period 15 March to 15 September 1976 (*Official Journal* L69, 15 March 1976).

Regulation (EEC) 575/76 determining the maximum guaranteed price for milk in the United Kingdom for the 1976/77 milk year (*Official Journal* L69, 15 March 1976).

Regulation (EEC) 576/76 fixing the special levies applicable to New Zealand butter and cheese imported into the United Kingdom under Protocol 18 (*Official Journal* L69, 15 March 1976).

Regulation (EEC) 577/76 making special provision to cover the transition from the 1975/76 to the 1976/77 milk year as regards the levying of accession compensatory amounts on butter in trade with the United Kingdom (*Official Journal* L69, 15 March 1976).

Regulation (EEC) 578/76 amending various commission regulations concerning milk and milk products as a result of the increase in the intervention prices (*Official Journal* L69, 15 March 1976).

**Wine.** Regulation (EEC) 567/76 laying down general rules governing the distillation of table wines for which the distillation contract must be approved before 15 April 1976 (*Official Journal* L67, 15 March 1976).

Regulation (EEC) 588/76 on detailed rules for the distillation of table wines for which the distillation must be approved before 15 April 1976 (*Official Journal* L69, 15 March 1976).

**Cattle, beef and veal.** Regulation (EEC) 568/76 amending Regulation (EEC) 805/68 on the common organisation of the market in beef and veal (*Official Journal* L67, 15 March 1976).

Regulation (EEC) 581/76 amending Regulation (EEC) 1896/73 on detailed rules for the application of intervention measures on the market in beef and veal (*Official Journal* L69, 15 March 1976).

Regulation (EEC) 582/76 fixing the buying-in prices for intervention on the market in beef applicable from 15 March 1976 (*Official Journal* L69, 15 March 1976).

**Oils, fats and oilseeds.** Regulation (EEC) 569/76 laying down special measures for linseed (*Official Journal* L67, 15 March 1976).

Regulation (EEC) 601/76 laying down special measures in particular for the determination of the offers of olive oil on the world market (*Official Journal* L72, 18 March 1976).

Regulation (EEC) 602/76 laying down special measures in particular for the determination of the offers of olive oil on the Greek market (*Official Journal* L72, 18 March 1976).

**Seeds and plants.** Directive 76/307/EEC amending Directives 66/403/EEC and 70/458/EEC on the marketing of seed potatoes and vegetable seed (*Official Journal* L72, 18 March 1976).

## EEC rules of competition

The *Official Journal of the European Communities* L51, 26 February 1976, contains the texts of two related commission decisions dated 23 December 1975 concerning proceedings under Article 85 of the Treaty of Rome:

**76/248/EEC** British Nuclear Fuels Ltd./French Commissariat à l'Energie Atomique/Kernbrennstoff-Wiederaufarbeitungsgesellschaft mbH (KEWA) (reference DGIV/26.940/a) relating to an agreement for the operation of a large-scale oxide nuclear fuels reprocessing plant and the establishment of United Reprocessors GmbH (URG) for the joint marketing of reprocessing services. The commission has authorised the agreement under Article 85(3) of the treaty. Subject to certain obligations the decision shall have effect from 12 October 1971; it shall remain in force until the three reprocessing plants as

described in the agreement have been operating for two successive years at an average rate of at least 75 per cent of their total capacity, or until 31 December 1986, whichever is the earlier.

**76/249/EEC** Farbenfabriken Bayer AG/Farbwerke Hoeschst AG/Gelsenberg AG/Nukem GmbH (reference DGIV/26.940/b) relating to an agreement whereby Kernbrennstoff-Wiederaufarbeitungsgesellschaft mbH (KEWA) is formed and a joint shareholding taken in URG. It is planned that KEWA will construct and/or operate a nuclear fuels reprocessing plant. The commission has authorised the agreement under Article 85(3) of the treaty. Subject to certain obligations the decision shall have effect from 11 October 1971 and shall apply until 31 December 1986.

**Further information:** Department of Prices and Consumer Protection, Fair Trading Division, 1 Victoria Street, London SW1H 0ET (tel. 01-215 5092).

## Import duties on potatoes

The Treasury has made the Import Duties (Temporary Reductions and Exemptions) (No. 6) Order 1976. The Order continues from 29 March 1976 in the UK tariff the suspension of the common customs tariff of the European economic community on new potatoes (07.01 A IIa)) (up to and including 15 April 1976) and on old potatoes (07.01 A IIIb)2) (up to and including 30 April 1976). The order will be published as Statutory Instrument 1976 No. 477.

**Applications for copies of the 'Official Journal of the European Communities' containing the legislation referred to should be made to HMSO and not to the inquiry points given in the notices.**

# Economic Indicators of the EEC

These tables have been prepared for the convenience of users who do not have access to the sources themselves; international publications (as indicated) have been used, supplemented by later reports where possible. In addition to the member states of the EEC, the United States and Japan have been included for comparison.

The form of presentation adopted – indicators by subject – is for convenience only, and it must not be assumed that the indicators in the same table for different countries are strictly comparable. An attempt has been made to indicate major differences of definition, but the coverage and methods of collection vary considerably; this is partly due to different administrative procedures in various countries. Fuller details may be obtained from the sources indicated, and from the national publications of the countries concerned.

At extensive bibliography – 'Sources of Statistics: 2. The European Economic Community' – which lists publications in the Statistics and Market Intelligence Library of the Department of Trade, is obtainable on request to the library at Export House, 50 Ludgate Hill, London EC4M 7HU (tel. 01-248 5757, ext. 368). 'Statistical News' No. 21 (May 1973), published by the Central Statistical Office, contains a selected bibliography of statistical publications of the commission of the European communities.

**TABLE 1 Industrial Production** (Excluding construction) **Seasonally adjusted** Indices 1970 = 100

| | Belgium | Luxembourg | France[1] | German F.R. | Ireland[2] | Italy | Netherlands | United Kingdom | EEC[3] | *United States* | *Japan* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Weights in EEC | 3.9 | 0.3 | 18.1 | 39.9 | 0.6 | 13.3 | 4.5 | 19.4 | 100.0 | — | — |
| Weights in total | 1.3 | 0.1 | 6.0 | 13.2 | 0.2 | 4.4 | 1.5 | 6.4 | 33.1 | *43.3* | *11.9* |
| 1970 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | *100* | *100* |
| 1971 | 103 | 99 | 104 | 102 | 105 | 100 | 106 | 100 | 102 | *100* | *103* |
| 1972 | 109 | 103 | 112 | 106 | 109 | 104 | 111 | 102 | 106 | *108* | *110* |
| 1973 | 116 | 115 | 120 | 113 | 119 | 114 | 118 | 111 | 115 | *118* | *127* |
| 1974 | 120 | 119 | 123 | 112 | 123 | 119 | 121 | 108 | 116 | *117* | *124* |
| 1975 | 108 | 93 | 112 | 104 | | | 115 | 101 | 107 (e) | *107* | *111* |
| 1974 1st quarter | 122 | 124 | 125 | 114 | 127 | 123 | 122 | 107 | 116 | *117* | *130* |
| 2nd quarter | 122 | 119 | 126 | 113 | 124 | 125 | 122 | 109 | 117 | *118* | *127* |
| 3rd quarter | 121 | 120 | 126 | 112 | 121 | 119 | 123 | 110 | 116 | *118* | *122* |
| 4th quarter | 116 | 114 | 118 | 109 | 119 | 111 | 120 | 106 | 111 | *114* | *115* |
| 1975 1st quarter | 111 | 103 | 114 | 106 | 116 | 110 | 117 | 106 | 109 | *105* | *106* |
| 2nd quarter | 108 | 92 | 111 | 103 | 115 | 106 | 114 | 100 | 105 | *103* | *110* |
| 3rd quarter | 103 | 83 | 111 | 102 | 114 | 105 | 111 | 100 | 104 | *107* | *113* |
| 4th quarter | 109 | 95 | 114 | 107 | | | 118 | 100 | 109 | *110* (e) | *113* |
| 1974 August | 119 | 118 | 129 | 111 | | 112 | 125 | 111 | 115 | *117* | *121* |
| September | 122 | 121 | 122 | 112 | | 123 | 124 | 108 | 116 | *118* | *121* |
| October | 121 | 120 | 122 | 111 | | 117 | 122 | 106 | 114 | *117* | *118* |
| November | 118 | 115 | 117 | 110 | | 111 | 122 | 107 | 113 | *114* | *115* |
| December | 111 | 107 | 114 | 108 | | 106 | 116 | 104 | 108 | *110* | *112* |
| 1975 January | 113 | 104 | 115 | 104 | | 110 | 116 | 108 | 108 | *107* | *107* |
| February | 112 | 102 | 115 | 105 | | 113 | 116 | 107 | 109 | *104* | *105* |
| March | 108 | 102 | 112 | 107 | | 107 | 118 | 104 | 108 | *103* | *105* |
| April | 110 | 92 | 112 | 101 | | 109 | 113 | 101 | 105 | *103* | *109* |
| May | 105 | 86 | 108 | 105 | | 102 | 114 | 99 | 105 | *103* | *110* |
| June | 110 | 96 | 113 | 103 | | 108 | 114 | 99 | 106 | *104* | *111* |
| July | 102 | 90 | 111 | 98 | | 109 | 108 | 101 | 103 | *105* | *114* |
| August | 97 | 61 | 111 | 104 | | 97 | 111 | 99 | 103 | *107* | *112* |
| September | 108 | 96 | 111 | 105 | | 108 | 114 | 100 | 106 | *109* | *114* |
| October | 110 | 89 | 113 | 106 | | 110 | 114 | 101 | 108 | *109* | *114* |
| November | 108 | 100 | 112 | 109 | | 112 | 121 | 101 | 109 | *110* | *112* |
| December | 107 | 97 | 116 | 107 | | | 118 | 99 | 109 | *111* | *114* |
| 1976 January | | | | 109 (e) | | | | 101 | | *112* | *115* (e) |
| February | | | | | | | | | | *113* (e) | |
| % change latest three months: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| On previous three months | 5.9 | 15.8 | 2.4 | 3.2 | −0.9 | 5.1 | 6.0 | 0.3 | 4.5 | *2.4* | *0.3* |
| On a year earlier | −7.1 | −16.4 | −3.4 | 1.6 | −5.3 | −6.0 | −1.9 | −5.6 | −2.7 | *4.7* | *2.1* |

[1] Excluding clothing, wood products and furniture. [2] Mining and manufacturing only. [3] Excluding Denmark. (e) Estimated.

Source: 'OECD Main Economic Indicators'

## TABLE 2 Unemployment seasonally adjusted

Indices 1970 = 100

| | Belgium[1,2] | Denmark[1,3] | France[2,4] | German F.R.[5] | Ireland[1] | Italy[6] | Netherlands[2,5] | Great Britain[5] | United States[6] | Japan[7] |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1970 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 1971 | 100 | 125 | 129 | 126 | 100 | 100 | 135 | 129 | 122 | 111 |
| 1972 | 123 | 125 | 145 | 166 | 114 | 113 | 235 | 142 | 118 | 119 |
| 1973 | 130 | 84 | 150 | 184 | 104 | 109 | 239 | 102 | 105 | 107 |
| 1974 | 148 | 186 | 190 | 391 | 114 | 91 | 293 | 101 | 124 | 117 |
| 1975 | 249 | 430 | 321 | 721 | | 106 | 424 | 157 | 192 | 177 |
| 1974 1st quarter | 131 | 81 | 168 | 317 | 102 | 89 | 263 | 96 | 115 | 107 |
| 2nd quarter | 137 | 135 | 169 | 344 | 110 | 86 | 270 | 97 | 114 | 111 |
| 3rd quarter | 151 | 208 | 181 | 409 | 117 | 90 | 302 | 104 | 123 | 118 |
| 4th quarter | 172 | 323 | 235 | 547 | 133 | 98 | 337 | 107 | 148 | 143 |
| 1975 1st quarter | 199 | 420 | 279 | 684 | 164 | 90 | 378 | 123 | 187 | 152 |
| 2nd quarter | 239 | 423 | 319 | 720 | 179 | 118 | 413 | 143 | 201 | 180 |
| 3rd quarter | 269 | 410 | 335 | 745 | 186 | 106 | 450 | 170 | 191 | 196 |
| 4th quarter | 296 | 463 | 350 | 766 | | 113 (e) | 459 | 190 | 191 (e) | 200 |
| 1974 August | 148 | 205 | 177 | 466 | 114 | | 304 | 105 | 120 | 118 |
| September | 158 | 247 | 190 | 510 | 121 | | 311 | 106 | 130 | 121 |
| October | 166 | 303 | 213 | 546 | 126 | 98 | 324 | 107 | 136 | 130 |
| November | 172 | 327 | 240 | 566 | 133 | | 343 | 108 | 147 | 142 |
| December | 179 | 338 | 252 | 548 | 140 | | 354 | | 162 | 156 |
| 1975 January | 186 | 426 | 267 | 666 | 157 | 90 | 367 | 119 | 184 | 149 |
| February | 197 | 403 | 278 | 693 | 167 | | 378 | 124 | 183 | 151 |
| March | 213 | 434 | 292 | 693 | 169 | | 389 | 127 | 195 | 156 |
| April | 227 | 451 | 304 | 717 | 174 | 118 | 407 | 134 | 200 | 161 |
| May | 239 | 418 | 319 | 716 | 179 | | 411 | 144 | 209 | 165 |
| June | 254 | 399 | 335 | 728 | 183 | | 420 | 152 | 193 | 167 |
| July | 258 | 355 | 338 | 747 | 186 | 106 | 439 | 165 | 192 | 194 |
| August | 269 | 433 | 330 | 752 | 183 | | 450 | 170 | 191 | 195 |
| September | 280 | 445 | 337 | 736 | 188 | | 456 | 176 | 190 | 199 |
| October | 297 | 454 | 344 | 760 | 190 | 113 (e) | 459 | 184 | 196 | 200 |
| November | 297 | 448 | 353 | 763 | 190 | | 459 | 190 | 188 | 199 |
| December | 293 | 489 | 352 | 774 | | | 480 | 197 | 190 | 202 |
| 1976 January | 289 | 476 | 354 | 797 | | | 452 | 204 | 179 | |
| February | 285 (e) | | 353 (e) | 744 (e) | | | 448 (e) | 209 | 178 | |
| March | | | | | | | | 208 | | |
| Rate %[8] | 5.1 | 4.6 | 4.3 | 4.1 | 7.0 | 3.3 | 4.3 | 4.6 | +8.4 | 1.9 |
| % change latest three months | | | | | | | | | | |
| On previous three months | −0.8 | 6.1 | 2.4 | 2.5 | 2.9 | −10.2 | −1.1 | 8.8 | −4.7 | 2.2 |
| On a year earlier | 54.3 | 29.5 | 32.9 | 21.4 | 49.5 | 17.8 | 23.6 | 67.8 | 3.4 | 40.4 |

Note: Figures of total unemployment and unemployment rates are very sensitive to the particular measures used and the sources from which they are obtained. The figures in this table to a large extent reflect the different administrative systems and social-security provisions of the countries concerned.

[1] Insured unemployed. [2] Change of basis during period. [3] Monthly data are weekly averages. [4] Unfilled applications. [5] GB percent change on year is estimated.
[6] Based on results of sample survey. [7] Unemployment-insurance beneficiaries.
[8] Numbers in latest month available as % of total employees (UK) and of total labour force (others) (1970). (e) Estimated.

Source: 'OECD Main Economic Indicators'.
GB source: 'Monthly Digest of Statistics'.

## TABLE 3 Exports (fob) Special trade[1], seasonally adjusted

US$ million[2]

| | Belgium/ Luxembourg | Denmark[3] | France | German F.R. | Ireland[3] | Italy | Netherlands | United Kingdom[3] | EEC | United States[3] | Japan[3] |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1970 | 11,592 | 3,288 | 17,940 | 34,188 | 1,032 | 13,188 | 11,772 | 19,356 | 112,356 | 43,224 | 19,320 |
| 1971 | 12,081 | 3,609 | 20,592 | 39,009 | 1,308 | 15,177 | 13,953 | 22,356 | 128,084 | 44,211 | 23,994 |
| 1972 | 15,995 | 4,330 | 25,739 | 46,208 | 1,610 | 18,535 | 16,392 | 24,340 | 153,152 | 49,676 | 28,591 |
| 1973 | 22,416 | 6,120 | 35,952 | 67,440 | 2,124 | 22,236 | 23,952 | 28,862 | 210,684 | 71,316 | 36,936 |
| 1974 | 28,250 | 7,716 | 45,900 | 89,160 | 2,628 | 30,288 | 32,436 | 37,196 | 275,100 | 98,508 | 55,536 |
| 1975 | 27,158 (e) | 8,712 | 52,212 | 90,468 | 3,156 | | | 41,715 | | 107,712 | 55,824 |
| 1974 1st quarter | 6,255 | 1,779 | 10,452 | 20,571 | 597 | 6,621 | 7,176 | 7,939 | 61,695 | 22,326 | 11,442 |
| 2nd quarter | 7,311 | 1,887 | 11,208 | 22,761 | 636 | 7,197 | 8,154 | 9,611 | 69,066 | 24,402 | 13,911 |
| 3rd quarter | 7,260 | 1,977 | 11,895 | 22,386 | 666 | 8,136 | 8,559 | 9,927 | 71,265 | 25,281 | 14,445 |
| 4th quarter | 7,296 | 2,088 | 12,465 | 23,337 | 738 | 8,181 | 8,646 | 9,750 | 72,849 | 26,706 | 15,396 |
| 1975 1st quarter | 7,893 | 2,199 | 13,557 | 23,625 | 771 | 8,712 | 8,928 | 10,842 | 77,061 | 26,840 | 14,907 |
| 2nd quarter | 7,035 | 2,193 | 13,317 | 23,133 | 756 | 8,454 | 8,532 | 10,415 | 74,355 | 25,795 | 13,842 |
| 3rd quarter | 6,408 | 2,055 | 12,441 | 21,060 | 795 | 8,697 | 7,869 | 9,865 | 69,696 | 27,135 | 13,176 |
| 4th quarter | | 2,241 | 12,876 | 22,389 | 834 | | | 10,475 | | 28,206 | 14,079 |
| 1974 August | 2,523 | 648 | 3,966 | 7,578 | 221 | 2,606 | 2,556 | 3,401 | 23,540 | 6,447 | 5,004 |
| September | 2,339 | 669 | 4,039 | 7,197 | 208 | 2,643 | 2,861 | 3,526 | 23,577 | 8,460 | 4,664 |
| October | 2,337 | 674 | 3,876 | 7,401 | 223 | 2,680 | 2,793 | 3,376 | 23,365 | 7,698 | 5,353 |
| November | 2,514 | 731 | 4,054 | 8,076 | 249 | 2,671 | 2,733 | 3,016 | 24,252 | 9,159 | 5,246 |
| December | 2,307 | 677 | 4,537 | 7,796 | 269 | 2,898 | 2,985 | 3,228 | 24,883 | 8,841 | 4,898 |
| 1975 January | 2,640 | 732 | 4,427 | 7,962 | 284 | 2,713 | 3,041 | 3,712 | 25,683 | 9,419 | 5,163 |
| February | 2,783 | 748 | 4,669 | 7,977 | 264 | 2,887 | 2,971 | 3,475 | 26,027 | 8,846 | 4,911 |
| March | 2,421 | 684 | 4,339 | 7,180 | 215 | 2,914 | 2,823 | 3,794 | 24,542 | 8,749 | 4,641 |
| April | 2,445 | 809 | 4,550 | 8,222 | 278 | 2,763 | 3,171 | 3,287 | 25,654 | 8,610 | 4,789 |
| May | 2,285 | 706 | 4,310 | 7,354 | 265 | 2,785 | 2,722 | 3,742 | 24,415 | 8,414 | 4,571 |
| June | 2,388 | 749 | 4,581 | 8,169 | 221 | 2,921 | 2,857 | 3,384 | 25,442 | 8,788 | 4,481 |
| July | 2,053 | 707 | 4,186 | 7,224 | 266 | 2,799 | 2,655 | 3,418 | 23,459 | 8,896 | 4,423 |
| August | 2,240 | 671 | 4,142 | 6,704 | 263 | 3,031 | 2,499 | 3,149 | 22,883 | 9,119 | 4,420 |
| September | 2,116 | 678 | 4,114 | 7,142 | 265 | 2,848 | 2,708 | 3,298 | 23,356 | 9,147 | 4,333 |
| October | 2,271 | 806 | 4,148 | 7,200 | 316 | 2,918 | 3,008 | 3,555 | 24,450 | 9,303 | 4,764 |
| November | 2,632 | 724 | 4,315 | 7,764 | 277 | 3,182 | 3,095 | 3,356 | 25,537 | 9,527 | 4,467 |
| December | | 711 | 4,414 | 7,424 | 241 | 3,095 (e) | | 3,562 | | 9,376 | 4,849 |
| 1976 January | | | 4,467 (e) | 7,085 (e) | 219 (e) | 3,106 (e) | | 3,607 | | 9,225 (e) | |
| February | | | | | | | | 3,558 | | | |
| % change in dollar terms latest three months | | | | | | | | | | | |
| On previous three months | 5.1 | 9.0 | 6.4 | 5.8 | −12.7 | 6.7 | 10.0 | 5.1 | 2.2 | 2.0 | 6.9 |
| On a year earlier | −2.4 | 7.4 | 1.4 | −6.6 | −8.1 | 13.3 | 5.0 | 3.0 | 3.0 | 2.6 | −9.1 |
| % change in national currencies latest three months | | | | | | | | | | | |
| On previous three months | 6.3 | 10.7 | 7.1 | 6.3 | −11.0 | 11.3 | 10.4 | 7.1 | 6.0 | 2.0 | 7.8 |
| On a year earlier | 4.6 | 14.1 | −0.4 | −0.5 | 7.1 | 22.4 | 12.3 | 20.1 | 10.0 | 2.6 | −8.2 |

[1] For most purposes special trade may be defined as trade excluding re-exports. [2] General trade. [3] Weighted average of percentage changes in national currencies.
[4] All values are expressed in US dollars, making use of IMF parity rates as quoted in 'OECD Main Economic Indicators'.
(e) estimated.

Source: United Kingdom: Department of Trade
All others: 'OECD Series "A"'.

## TABLE 4 Imports (cif) Special trade[1], seasonally adjusted

US$ million*

| | Belgium/ Luxem-bourg | Den-mark[2] | France | German F.R. | Ireland[2] | Italy | Nether-lands | United Kingdom[2] | EEC | *United States[2,3]* | *Japan[2]* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1970 | 11,352 | 4,380 | 19,116 | 29,808 | 1,572 | 14,940 | 13,392 | 21,720 | 116,280 | *39,960* | *18,876* |
| 1971 | 12,390 | 4,476 | 21,261 | 34,356 | 1,838 | 16,026 | 15,159 | 23,897 | 129,403 | *45,633* | *19,716* |
| 1972 | 14,879 | 4,986 | 26,696 | 39,759 | 2,113 | 19,252 | 17,127 | 27,831 | 152,643 | *55,819* | *23,463* |
| 1973 | 21,936 | 7,704 | 37,380 | 54,492 | 2,784 | 27,816 | 24,360 | 38,884 | 215,232 | *69,120* | *38,316* |
| 1974 | 29,700 | 9,852 | 52,824 | 68,976 | 3,816 | 40,968 | 33,204 | 54,486 | 293,568 | *100,968* | *62,112* |
| 1975 | | 10,332 | 54,240 | 74,364 | 3,792 | | | 53,695 | | | *57,852* |
| 1974 1st quarrer | 6,522 | 2,331 | 11,973 | 15,354 | 834 | 9,387 | 7,197 | 12,043 | 65,661 | *21,615* | *14,265* |
| 2nd quarter | 7,578 | 2,391 | 13,251 | 17,436 | 996 | 10,203 | 8,445 | 14,269 | 74,511 | *24,951* | *15,891* |
| 3rd quarter | 7,485 | 2,331 | 13,935 | 17,865 | 1,023 | 11,121 | 8,835 | 14,119 | 76,605 | *27,189* | *15,819* |
| 4th quarter | 7,290 | 2,337 | 13,809 | 18,345 | 939 | 10,314 | 8,817 | 14,093 | 75,951 | *27,294* | *16,032* |
| 1975 1st quarter | 7,479 | 2,445 | 14,016 | 18,618 | 987 | 9,273 | 9,297 | 14,063 | 76,056 | *25,002* | *14,895* |
| 2nd quarter | 7,359 | 2,415 | 13,131 | 18,678 | 924 | 9,039 | 8,760 | 13,091 | 73,296 | *22,275* | *13,521* |
| 3rd quarter | 6,891 | 2,439 | 12,777 | 17,865 | 894 | 9,399 | 8,091 | 13,177 | 71,439 | *24,303* | *14,451* |
| 4th quarter | | 2,844 | 14,328 | 19,290 | 996 | | | 13,204 | | | *15,102* |
| 1974 July | 2,675 | 795 | 4,786 | 5,926 | 354 | 4,237 | 3,194 | 4,751 | 26,903 | *8,792* | *5,543* |
| August | 2,404 | 810 | 4,730 | 6,197 | 357 | 3,493 | 2,732 | 4,618 | 25,280 | *9,469* | *5,180* |
| September | 2,468 | 727 | 4,572 | 5,734 | 330 | 3,494 | 2,932 | 4,564 | 24,969 | *8,951* | *4,994* |
| October | 2,349 | 759 | 4,514 | 6,010 | 308 | 3,564 | 2,861 | 4,760 | 25,083 | *8,732* | *5,220* |
| November | 2,362 | 788 | 4,477 | 6,193 | 291 | 3,191 | 2,872 | 4,691 | 24,835 | *9,311* | *5,357* |
| December | 2,468 | 738 | 4,660 | 6,031 | 316 | 3,454 | 2,923 | 4,493 | 25,214 | *9,365* | *5,289* |
| 1975 January | 2,440 | 850 | 4,742 | 6,032 | 339 | 2,998 | 3,122 | 5,011 | 25,411 | *9,831* | *5,173* |
| February | 2,476 | 850 | 4,669 | 6,503 | 347 | 2,917 | 3,094 | 4,738 | 25,533 | *7,797* | *4,814* |
| March | 2,401 | 722 | 4,412 | 5,741 | 290 | 3,167 | 2,920 | 4,305 | 24,015 | *7,381* | *4,869* |
| April | 2,597 | 919 | 4,549 | 7,039 | 326 | 3,059 | 3,044 | 4,428 | 25,906 | *7,917* | *4,610* |
| May | 2,414 | 809 | 4,244 | 5,882 | 310 | 2,823 | 2,886 | 4,290 | 23,641 | *7,314* | *4,609* |
| June | 2,453 | 790 | 4,472 | 6,222 | 295 | 3,234 | 2,988 | 4,377 | 24,797 | *7,052* | *4,333* |
| July | 2,267 | 803 | 4,294 | 5,847 | 302 | 3,142 | 2,676 | 4,520 | 23,772 | *7,805* | *4,823* |
| August | 2,185 | 805 | 4,173 | 5,843 | 286 | 2,814 | 2,544 | 4,447 | 23,057 | *8,130* | *4,593* |
| September | 2,440 | 830 | 4,309 | 6,174 | 305 | 3,443 | 2,870 | 4,212 | 24,609 | *8,370* | *5,034* |
| October | 2,456 | 874 | 4,644 | 6,320 | 308 | 3,288 | 2,766 | 4,397 | 25,072 | *8,406* | *5,089* |
| November | 2,605 | 978 | 4,897 | 6,307 | 350 | 3,637 | 3,203 | 4,367 | 26,370 | *8,555* | *4,793* |
| December | | 991 | 4,786 | 6,662 | 339 | 3,856 (e) | | 4,439 | | *8,526* (e) | *5,221* |
| 1976 January | | | 4,674 (e) | 6,126 (e) | 313 (e) | 3,307 (e) | | 4,431 | | *9,176* (e) | |
| February | | | | | | | | 4,567 | | | |
| % change in dollar terms latest three months | | | | | | | | | | | |
| On previous three months | 8.6 | 16.6 | 9.4 | 4.1 | 11.5 | 13.2 | 7.7 | 3.6 | 6.2 | *5.4* | *4.5* |
| On a year earlier | 4.5 | 24.4 | 3.4 | 4.6 | 5.9 | 12.0 | 2.0 | −5.7 | 1.6 | *−7.9* | *−4.8* |
| % change in national currencies latest three months | | | | | | | | | | | |
| On previous three months | 9.9 | 18.4 | 10.1 | 4.6 | 13.6 | 18.0 | 8.1 | 5.6 | 11.0 | *5.4* | *5.4* |
| On a year earlier | 12.0 | 31.9 | 1.6 | 11.4 | 23.5 | 21.0 | 9.0 | 10.0 | 15.0 | *−7.9* | *−3.8* |

[1] For most purposes special trade may be defined as trade excluding re-exports. [2] General trade. [3] fob. [4] Weighted average of percentage changes in national currencies
* All values are expressed in US dollars with the use of IMF parity rates as quoted in 'OECD Main Economic Indicators'.
(e) estimated. Source: United Kingdom: Department of Trade. All others: 'OECD Series "A."'.

## TABLE 5 Balance of Payments on current account

US$ million (unadjusted)

| | Belgium/ Luxem-bourg | Den-mark | France | German F.R. | Ireland | Italy | Nether-lands | United Kingdom | EEC | *United States* | *Japan* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1970 | 724 | −544 | +297 | 729 | −191 | 902 | −518 | 1,661 | 2,470 | *−281* | *1,970* |
| 1971 | 851 | −423 | 530 | 323 | −190 | 2,041 | −233 | 2,588 | 5,143 | *−3,881* | *5,821* |
| 1972 | 1,113 | −66 | 297 | 1,041 | −139 | 2,266 | 1,050 | 221 | 4,314 | *−9,714* | *6,624* |
| 1973 | 1,140 | −472 | −691 | 4,349 | −216 | −2,510 | 1,750 | −5,718 | 865 (e) | *337* | *−133* |
| 1974 | 911 | −982 | −5,943 | 9,676 | | −7,817 | 1,648 | −12,319 | | *−3,362* | *−4,650* |
| 1975 | | | | | | | | −7,111 | | | |
| 1973 1st quarter | 366 | −151 | −225 | 565 | | −669 | 396 | −890 | | *−311* | *497* |
| 2nd quarter | 232 | −179 | 280 | 1,039 | | −736 | 574 | −471 | | *−941* | *−416* |
| 3rd quarter | 217 | 69 | −542 | 826 | | −14 | −41 | −603 | | *−1,087* | *101* |
| 4th quarter | 326 | −211 | −206 | 1,919 | | −1,060 | 822 | −1,165 | | *2,676* | *−315* |
| 1974 1st quarter | 339 | −519 | −1,602 | 2,783 | | −2,503 | 335 | −3,233 | | *1,323* | *−3,274* |
| 2nd quarter | −121 | −311 | −1,864 | 2,193 | | −2,433 | 405 | −3,233 | | *−1,869* | *−2,377* |
| 3rd quarter | 323 | −141 | −1,930 | 827 | | −1,413 | 478 | −2,970 | | *−4,099* | *−133* |
| 4th quarter | 370 | −16 | −547 | 3,873 | | −1,467 | 429 | −2,879 | | *1,283* | *1,133* |
| 1975 1st quarter | 622 | | −257 | 2,200 | | −461 | 129 | −2,485 | | *3,073* | *−887* |
| 2nd quarter | 141 | | 1,064 | 900 | | −9 | 437 | −1,581 | | *3,976* | *−288* |
| 3rd quarter | 13 | | | −479 | | | 385 | −2,030 | | *961* | *−38* |
| 4th quarter | | | | | | | | −1,077 | | *−992* (e) | *470* (e) |

Source: UK: Central Statistical Office. All others: IMF International Financial Statistics.


## Tell us what you think.

This issue was published with a pull-out questionnaire in the centre and if it is still there (it is printed on coloured paper) we would be very pleased if you would take a couple of minutes to complete it and return it to the Editor, via Freepost. We really do need to do this periodic check on readers' opinions requirements and characteristics, so we hope you'll forgive one more form to fill in!

If the questionnaire has already been removed but you would like a copy, please ring Miss Swinyard on 01-215 5021, who will be glad to send you a further copy in the post.

## TABLE 6 Export unit values of manufactures

Indices 1970 = 100

| | Belgium/ Luxembourg | | France | | German F.R. | | Italy | | Netherlands | | United Kingdom | | *United States* | *Japan* | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | US$ | Bfrs. | US$ | frs. | US$ | D.M. | US$ | lire | US$ | Gdrs. | US$ | £ | US$ | US$ | Yen |
| 1970 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | *100* | *100* | *100* |
| 1971 | 101 | 98 | 105 | 105 | 108 | 102 | 106 | 105 | 104 | 101 | 106 | 105 | *102* | *104* | *101* |
| 1972 | 112 | 99 | 115 | 105 | 117 | 102 | 114 | 106 | 117 | 104 | 116 | 111 | *104* | *116* | *99* |
| 1973 | 137 | 107 | 143 | 114 | 147 | 107 | 126 | 118 | 139 | 107 | 127 | 124 | *113* | *141* | *107* |
| 1974 | 171 | 133 | 162 | 140 | 172 | 122 | 154 | 160 | 178 | 132 | 153 | 155 | *137* | *181* | *147* |
| 1975 | | | | | 195 | 131 | | | | | 178 | 192 | 159 | | |
| 1973 1st quarter | 122 | 102 | 126 | 110 | 124 | 103 | 119 | 110 | 124 | 105 | 119 | 118 | *107* | *125* | *100* |
| 2nd quarter | 134 | 105 | 141 | 112 | 141 | 105 | 121 | 115 | 135 | 107 | 129 | 122 | *111* | *136* | *100* |
| 3rd quarter | 148 | 108 | 153 | 115 | 162 | 106 | 131 | 120 | 148 | 124 | 131 | 127 | *114* | *147* | *108* |
| 4th quarter | 147 | 113 | 152 | 121 | 157 | 109 | 133 | 125 | 152 | 112 | 132 | 133 | *120* | *154* | *118* |
| 1974 1st quarter | 150 | 123 | 141 | 125 | 154 | 114 | 133 | 137 | 154 | 121 | 134 | 141 | *127* | *165* | *134* |
| 2nd quarter | 173 | 132 | 158 | 139 | 175 | 120 | 148 | 151 | 179 | 130 | 153 | 153 | *132* | *183* | *142* |
| 3rd quarter | 177 | 137 | 170 | 147 | 175 | 125 | 163 | 171 | 186 | 137 | 159 | 162 | *142* | *185* | *152* |
| 4th quarter | 183 | 138 | 181 | 151 | 183 | 126 | 171 | 181 | 192 | 138 | 165 | 170 | *148* | *190* | *159* |
| 1975 1st quarter | 199 | 139 | 196 | 152 | 203 | 130 | 184 | 188 | 209 | 139 | 178 | 179 | *156* | *192* | *157* |
| 2nd quarter | 192 | 134 | 208 | 153 | 203 | 130 | | | 205 | 136 | 182 | 188 | *159* | *188* | *152* |
| 3rd quarter | | | 193 | 151 | 189 | 132 | | | | | 175 | 197 | *159* | | |
| 4th quarter | | | | | 185 | 131 | | | | | 174 | 205 | *162* | | |
| % change latest 3 months: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| On previous 3 months | −3.5 | −3.6 | −7.2 | −1.3 | −2.1 | −0.8 | +7.6 | +3.9 | −1.9 | −2.2 | −0.6 | 4.0 | *1.9* | *−2.1* | *−3.2* |
| On a year earlier | 11.0 | 1.5 | 13.5 | 2.7 | 1.1 | 4.0 | +38.4 | +37.2 | 14.5 | 4.6 | 5.5 | 20.5 | *9.5* | *+2.3* | *+7.0* |

(e) estimated.

Source: Dollar value: 'United Nations Monthly Bulletin'. National currency: Dollar values converted at OECD exchange rates as quoted in 'Series A' : UK Department of Trade

## TABLE 7 Consumer prices All goods and services

Indices 1970 = 100

| | Belgium[1] | Luxembourg[1] | Denmark | France | German F.R. | Ireland | Italy | Netherlands | United Kingdom | *United States* | *Japan* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1970 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | *100* | *100* |
| 1971 | 104 | 105 | 106 | 105 | 105 | 109 | 105 | 108 | 109 | *104* | *106* |
| 1972 | 110 | 110 | 113 | 112 | 111 | 118 | 111 | 116 | 117 | *108* | *111* |
| 1973 | 118 | 117 | 123 | 120 | 119 | 132 | 122 | 125 | 127 | *114* | *125* |
| 1974 | 133 | 128 | 142 | 136 | 127 | 154 | 146 | 137 | 148 | *127* | *154* |
| 1975 | 150 | 142 | 156 | 152 | 135 | 186 | 171 | 151 | 184 | *136* | *172* |
| 1974 1st quarter | 125 | 123 | 134 | 129 | 125 | 144 | 134 | 132 | 139 | *122* | *144* |
| 2nd quarter | 130 | 127 | 140 | 135 | 127 | 151 | 141 | 136 | 147 | *125* | *151* |
| 3rd quarter | 136 | 129 | 144 | 139 | 128 | 157 | 150 | 138 | 151 | *129* | *156* |
| 4th quarter | 140 | 133 | 149 | 143 | 130 | 165 | 160 | 143 | 158 | *133* | *163* |
| 1975 1st quarter | 144 | 136 | 152 | 147 | 132 | 178 | 165 | 146 | 167 | *135* | *166* |
| 2nd quarter | 148 | 140 | 156 | 151 | 135 | 189 | 169 | 150 | 183 | *137* | *171* |
| 3rd quarter | 151 | 143 | 158 | 154 | 136 | 187 | 173 | 153 | 191 | *140* | *173* |
| 4th quarter | 156 | 147 | 156 | 157 | 136 | 192 | 177 | 156 | | *143* (e) | |
| 1974 August | 136 | 129 | 143 | 139 | 128 | 157 | 150 | 138 | 149 | *129* | *156* |
| September | 137 | 130 | 145 | 140 | 128 | | 155 | 140 | 151 | *130* | *158* |
| October | 139 | 131 | 147 | 142 | 129 | | 158 | 142 | 154 | *132* | *162* |
| November | 140 | 133 | 150 | 143 | 130 | 165 | 160 | 143 | 156 | *133* | *163* |
| December | 141 | 134 | 150 | 144 | 130 | | 162 | 144 | 159 | *134* | *164* |
| 1975 January | 143 | 135 | 151 | 146 | 131 | | 164 | 145 | 164 | *134* | *164* |
| February | 144 | 137 | 152 | 147 | 132 | 178 | 166 | 145 | 167 | *135* | *165* |
| March | 145 | 138 | 153 | 148 | 133 | | 166 | 147 | 170 | *136* | *168* |
| April | 147 | 139 | 154 | 150 | 134 | | 168 | 149 | 177 | *136* | *171* |
| May | 148 | 140 | 156 | 151 | 134 | 189 | 169 | 150 | 184 | *137* | *173* |
| June | 149 | 141 | 157 | 152 | 135 | | 171 | 150 | 187 | *138* | *172* |
| July | 150 | 142 | 158 | 153 | 135 | | 171 | 151 | 190 | *140* | *173* |
| August | 151 | 143 | 158 | 154 | 135 | 187 | 173 | 153 | 191 | *140* | *172* |
| September | 152 | 144 | 159 | 155 | 136 | | 174 | 155 | 192 | *141* | *176* |
| October | 154 | 146 | 155 | 156 | 136 | | 176 | 156 | 195 | *142* | *179* |
| November | 156 | 147 | 158 | 157 | 137 | 192 | 178 | 156 | 197 | *142* | *177* |
| December | 157 | 148 | 158 | 158 | 137 | | 179 | 157 | 200 | *143* | *177* |
| 1976 January | 158 | 151 | 159 | 160 | 138 | | 181 | 157 | 202 | *143* | *180* |
| February | 159 (e) | | | | 139 (e) | | 184 (e) | | 205 (e) | *144* (e) | *182* (e) |
| % change latest 3 months: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| On previous 3 months | 2.4 | 3.0 | 0.6 | 2.2 | 1.4 | 2.7 | 3.2 | 1.6 | 3.9 | *1.3* | *1.4* |
| On a year earlier | 10.6 | 11.3 | 5.3 | 9.7 | 5.4 | 16.4 | 10.9 | 9.1 | 23.7 | *6.7* | *9.4* |

Excluding rent.

(e) estimated.

Source: 'OECD Main Economic Indicators'.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## TABLE 8 Value of retail sales Current prices, seasonally adjusted

Indices 1970 = 100

| | Belgium/ Luxem-bourg | Denmark | France[2] | German F.R.[3] | Ireland[4] | Italy[6,7] | Nether-lands | Great Britain[5] | *United States* | *Japan* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1970 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | *100* | *100* |
| 1971 | 108 | 108 | 104 | 111 | 111 | 111 | 108 | 109 | *109* | *110* |
| 1972 | 120 | 119 | 110 | 121 | 126 | 125 | 122 | 123 | *119* | *118* |
| 1973 | 138 | 134 | 117 | 130 | 148 | 152 | 136 | 139 | *134* | *145* |
| 1974 | 159 | 147 | 134 | 137 | 168 | 189 | 150 | 161 | *143* | *165* |
| 1975 | | 167 | 147 | | | | | 191 | *155* | *192* |
| 1974 1st quarter | 153 | 144 | 127 | 134 | 158 | 160 | 144 | 150 | *138* | *157* |
| 2nd quarter | 159 | 148 | 131 | 135 | 165 | 166 | 149 | 154 | *142* | *160* |
| 3rd quarter | 166 | 148 | 136 | 139 | 169 | 181 | 155 | 165 | *148* | *170* |
| 4th quarter | 171 | 152 | 139 | 138 | 175 | 236 | 153 | 174 | *142* | *173* |
| 1975 1st quarter | 176 | 161 | 141 | 146 | 183 | 181 | 164 | 181 | *148* | *186* |
| 2nd quarter | 177 | 164 | 145 | 147 | 192 | 194 | 167 | 190 | *153* | *192* |
| 3rd quarter | 184 | 166 | 147 | 150 | 200 | 192 | 170 | 193 | *159* | *192* |
| 4th quarter | | 179 | 154 | | | | | 199 | *162* | *196* |
| 1974 June | 157 | 146 | 130 | 129 | 163 | 173 | 144 | 157 | *142* | *165* |
| July | 162 | 149 | 135 | 137 | 156 | 184 | 151 | 160 | *148* | *167* |
| August | 157 | 148 | 133 | 139 | 172 | 162 | 155 | 165 | *150* | *167* |
| September | 164 | 147 | 140 | 143 | 171 | 196 | 154 | 168 | *148* | *177* |
| October | 172 | 151 | 146 | 143 | 175 | 225 | 155 | 171 | *146* | *170* |
| November | 162 | 153 | 136 | 139 | 177 | 196 | 153 | 175 | *142* | *174* |
| December | 175 | 151 | 136 | 133 | 173 | 288 | 152 | 174 | *144* | *174* |
| 1975 January | 175 | 160 | 139 | 144 | 185 | 168 | 161 | 182 | *147* | *182* |
| February | 175 | 163 | 141 | 146 | 182 | 169 | 164 | 181 | *150* | *186* |
| March | 178 | 160 | 144 | 147 | 183 | 208 | 166 | 182 | *147* | *191* |
| April | 178 | 163 | 145 | 148 | 188 | 188 | 165 | 201 | *150* | *191* |
| May | 174 | 162 | 144 | 145 | 198 | 203 | 164 | 183 | *154* | *192* |
| June | 180 | 167 | 144 | 150 | 189 | 193 | 166 | 187 | *155* | *193* |
| July | 179 | 169 | 145 | 149 | 193 | 198 | 168 | 192 | *159* | *193* |
| August | 184 | 166 | 147 | 150 | 198 | 166 | 166 | 192 | *160* | *194* |
| September | 189 | 163 | 150 | 152 | 208 | 211 | 176 | 196 | *158* | *190* |
| October | 193 | 180 | 153 | 154 | 212 | | 177 | 195 | *160* | *197* |
| November | 188 | 180 | 154 | 152 | 214 | | 174 | 198 | *161* | *194* |
| December | | 176 | 155 | | | | | 204 | *165* | *197* |
| 1976 January | | | 149 | | | | | | *165* | |
| % change latest 3 months: | | | | | | | | | | |
| On previous 3 months | 5.0 | 7.6 | 1.8 | 2.0 | 9.3 | −1.5 | 5.4 | 2.9 | *2.7* | *1.9* |
| On a year earlier | 14.7 | 17.8 | 11.4 | 7.8 | 21.2 | 6.1 | 14.1 | 14.8 | *13.4* | *13.5* |

[1] Department and chainstores. [2] Including indirect taxes. [4] Average weekly sales. [5] Excluding motor vehicles.
[6] Including chainstores. [7] Not seasonally adjusted.
Source: 'OECD Main Economic Indicators'

## TABLE 9 Earnings/wages per head in manufacturing

Indices 1970 = 100

| | Belgium/ Luxem-bourg | Den-mark[1,2] | France | German F.R.[4] † | Ireland[3] | Italy[7] | Nether-lands[3] | Great Britain | *United States*[4] | *Japan*[5] † |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1970 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | *100* | *100* |
| 1971 | 111 | 115 | 110 | 111 | 116 | 112 | 112 | 111 | *106* | *114* |
| 1972 | 126 | 129 | 121 | 121 | 133 | 124 | 126 | 126 | *113* | *132* |
| 1973 | 147 | 153 | 138 | 136 | 159 | 154 | 142 | 143 | *121* | *163* |
| 1975 | | 224 | | 165 | | 239 | | 215 (e) | *143* | *230* |
| 1973 1st quarter | 140 | 137 | 129 | 131 | 145 | 137 | 137 | 134 | *118* | *148* |
| 2nd quarter | 144 | 151 | 133 | 134 | 157 | 151 | 140 | 139 | *120* | *155* |
| 3rd quarter | 149 | 160 | 138 | 137 | 164 | 161 | 146 | 144 | *122* | *163* |
| 4th quarter | 154 | 168 | 144 | 141 | 168 | 168 | 148 | 150 | *124* | *174* |
| 1974 1st quarter | 162 | 173 | 147 | 144 | 172 | 176 | 158 | 147 | *126* | *179* |
| 2nd quarter | 173 | 185 | 155 | 150 | 188 | 184 | 166 | 159 | *129* | *201* |
| 3rd quarter | 184 | 190 | 164 | 156 | 196 | 194 | 174 | 172 | *133* | *215* |
| 4th quarter | 192 | 202 | 169 | 159 | 207 | 202 | 175 | 185 | *137* | *215* |
| 1975 1st quarter | 201 | 211 | 173 | 158 | 222 | 225 | 185 | 194 | *139* | *229* |
| 2nd quarter | 207 | 223 | 177 | 161 | 241 | 238 | 189 | 202 | *141* | *216* |
| 3rd quarter | 213 | 226 | 187 | 165 | | 245 | 198 | 215 | *144* | *242* |
| 4th quarter | | 235 | 190 | 169 (e) | | 249 | | 223 (e) | *147* | *236* |
| % change latest 3 months: | | | | | | | | | | |
| On previous 3 months | 2.9 | 4.0 | 1.9 | 2.4 | 8.6 | 1.6 | 4.8 | 2.1 | *2.1* | *−2.5* |
| On a year earlier | 15.8 | 16.3 | 12.5 | 6.3 | 28.2 | 23.3 | 13.8 | 7.3 | *7.3* | *9.8* |

† Seasonally adjusted.
[1] Including mining. [2] Earnings. [3] Hourly rates industry: males. [4] Gross hourly earnings per productive worker. [5] Monthly earnings in manufacturing: regular workers.
[6] Wages and salaries per employed person in industry, excluding construction, public gas and electricity undertakings. [7] Hourly-rates times average daily hours worked.
Source: All countries 'OECD Main Economic Indicators', except German Federal Republic ('Monatsberichte der Deutschen Bundesbank', Reine 4), Italy ('I.L.O. Yearbook' and 'M.E.I.') and Great Britain ('Department of Employment Gazette' and M.E.I.).


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# Statistics

## The economy: selected indicators

Series expressed as index numbers and seasonally adjusted except where shown otherwise

| | Gross domestic product (average estimate) | Consumers' expenditure | Fixed capital expenditure | | | Changes in stocks | | | | Balance of payments | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Total | of which: Manufacturing industry | of which: Distributive and service industries inc. shipping | Total | of which: Manufacturing industry | of which: Wholesalers | of which: Retailers | Current balance | Visible balance | Invisible balance |
| | at 1970 prices | | at 1970 prices | | | at 1970 prices | | | | at current prices | | |
| Base of index | 1970 | 1970 | 1970 | 1970 | 1970 | | | | | | | |
| £m in base year | | 31,472 | 9,380 | 2,130 | 2,090 | | | | | | | |
| Series in | | | | | | £ million | | | | £ million | | |
| 1970 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 450 | 325 | 68 | −30 | 735 | −25 | 760 |
| 1971 | 102 | 103 | 102 | 93 | 104 | 70 | −148 | 52 | −10 | 1,058 | 280 | 778 |
| 1972 | 104 | 109 | 104 | 82 | 117 | −5 | −175 | 48 | −11 | 131 | −702 | 833 |
| 1973 | 110 | 114 | 107 | 88 | 125 | 960 | 396 | 102 | 334 | −842 | −2,332 | 1,490 |
| 1974 | 110 | 113 | 105 | 98 | 113 | 553 | 666 | 81 | −68 | −3,650 | −5,264 | 1,614 |
| 1975 | 108 p | 113 p | | 85 | 98 | | −381 | −104 | 6 | −1,702 | −3,200 | 1,498 |
| 1973 1st qtr. | 110 | 115 | 109 | 86 | 130 | 353 | 166 | 37 | 51 | −130 | −343 | 213 |
| 2nd qtr. | 110 | 113 | 104 | 83 | 118 | 274 | 88 | 3 | 185 | −83 | −414 | 331 |
| 3rd qtr. | 110 | 114 | 107 | 92 | 120 | 155 | 46 | 29 | 47 | −256 | −625 | 369 |
| 4th qtr | 109 | 114 | 107 | 89 | 132 | 178 | 96 | 32 | 51 | −373 | −950 | 577 |
| 1974 1st qtr | 106 | 112 | 108 | 97 | 112 | −174 | −31 | 18 | −59 | −855 | −1,297 | 442 |
| 2nd qtr. | 110 | 112 | 100 | 96 | 110 | 274 | 191 | 43 | 27 | −969 | −1,366 | 397 |
| 3rd qtr. | 112 | 113 | 103 | 97 | 119 | 359 | 368 | 3 | −14 | −861 | −1,253 | 392 |
| 4th qtr. | 111 | 114 | 107 | 101 | 113 | 94 | 139 | 17 | −22 | −965 | −1,348 | 383 |
| 1975 1st qtr. | 110 | 115 | 105 | 93 | 101 | −171 | −4 | −31 | −57 | −435 | −850 | 415 |
| 2nd qtr. | 107 | 112 | 103 | 86 | 100 | −288 | −112 | −54 | −52 | −336 | −681 | 345 |
| 3rd qtr. | 107 | 111 | 107 | 82 | 101 | −157 | −204 | −29 | 60 | −625 | −986 | 361 |
| 4th qtr. | 108 p | 112 p | | 79 | 91 | | −61 | 10 | 55 | −306 | −683 | 377 |
| % change last 2 qtrs. on prev. 2 qtrs. | −0.9 | −1.8 | −1.2 | −9.9 | −4.6 | | | | | | | |
| on a year earlier | −3.8 | −1.9 | +3.5 | −18.9 | −17.4 | | | | | | | |

| | Industrial production | | Personal expenditure | | Prices and costs (NOT seasonally adjusted) | | | | | Labour (UK) | | | Trade | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Total all industries | Total manufacturing industries | Retail sales | Cars: new registrations | Retail prices | % increase on a year earlier | Wholesale prices: all manufacturing industry: basic materials and fuel used | Wholesale prices: all manufacturing industry: manufactured products: home sales* | Basic hourly wage rates of manual workers (all industries and services) | Unemployed excluding school leavers and adult students: mid-month count | Unemployed excluding school leavers and adult students: % of total employees | Unfilled vacancies for adults: mid-month count | Exports | Imports |
| | | | | monthly averages | | | | | | | | | On a balance of payments basis | |
| Base of index | 1970 | 1970 | 1971 | | Jan. 1974 | | 1970 | 1970 | July 1972 | | | | | |
| £m in base year | | | 15,895 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Series in | | | | thousands | | | | | | thousands | | thousands | £ million at current price | |
| 1971 | 100.4 | 99 6 | 100.0 | 108.5 | 153.4† | 9.4 | 104.6 | 109.0 | 88.9 | 775.8 | 3.4 | 130.9 | 8,810 | 8,530 |
| 1972 | 102.6 | 102.4 | 105.8 | 138.6 | 164.3† | 7.1 | 109.2 | 114.8 | 101.4 | 855.0 | 3.7 | 147.3 | 9,141 | 9,843 |
| 1973 | 110.2 | 110.9 | 110.7 | 137.1 | 179.4† | 9.2 | 144.5 | 123.2 | 115.6 | 611.0 | 2.6 | 307.0 | 11,772 | 14,104 |
| 1974 | 106.1 | 107.8 | 109.9 | 102 8 | 108.5 | 16.0 | 215.3 | 152.0 | 138.7 | 599.5 | 2.6 | 302.2 | 15,895 | 21,159 |
| 1975 | 100.9 | 101.4 | 107.9 | 97.2 | 134.8 | 24.2 | 235.3 p | 188.7 p | 179.8 | 929.0 | 4.0 | 148.2 | 18,772 | 21,972 |
| 1974 2nd qtr. | 107.6 | 109.3 | 107.8 | 105 | 107.5 | 15.8 | 213.7 | 148.9 | 132.3 | 577.4 | 2.5 | 318.4 | 4,007 | 5,373 |
| 3rd qtr. | 107.9 | 109.6 | 111.2 | 107 | 110.2 | 17.0 | 212.9 | 156.1 | 144.0 | 613.7 | 2.6 | 308.7 | 4,222 | 5,475 |
| 4th qtr. | 104.7 | 105.0 | 111.3 | 97 | 115.1 | 18.2 | 222.1 | 164.9 | 153.5 | .. | .. | .. | 4,185 | 5,533 |
| 1975 1st qtr. | 104.6 | 106.1 | 111.3 | 108 | 122.0 | 20.3 | 220.9 | 176.0 | 163.6 | 777.9 | 3.2 | .. | 4,532 | 5,382 |
| 2nd qtr. | 99.8 | 100.0 | 108.9 | 94 | 133.6 | 24.3 | 225.6 | 186.3 | 176.3 | 847.4 | 3.6 | 164.4 | 4,479 | 5,160 |
| 3rd qtr. | 99.5 | 99.9 | 105 5 | 103 | 139.4 | 26.6 | 239.3 | 193.4 | 185.5 | 1,000.0 | 4.3 | 133.6 | 4,635 | 5,621 |
| 4th qtr. | 99.8 | 99.8 | 105.8 | 85 | 144.2 | 25.3 | 255.4 p | 199.1 p | 193.8 | 1,132.1 | 4.9 | 113.6 | 5,126 | 5,809 |
| 1976 1st qtr. | | | | | | | | | | 1,223.2p | 5.3 | 115.5p | | |
| 1975 Feb. | 105.0 | 106.7 | 111.6 | 109 | 121.9 | 19.9 | 218.8 | 175.9 | 162.0 | 740.1 | 3.2 | 198.3 | 1,481 | 1,813 |
| Mar. | 103.4 | 103.7 | 109.5 | 97 | 124.3 | 21.2 | 221.9 | 179.2 | 169.0 | 760.5 | 3.3 | 194.3 | 1,542 | 1,655 |
| Apr. | 101.1 | 101.4 | 120.0 | 95 | 129.1 | 21 7 | 222.9 | 182.5 | 170.1 | 798.3 | 3.4 | 180.8 | 1,379 | 1,729 |
| May | 99.1 | 99.1 | 103.7 | 95 | 134.5 | 25.0 | 226.2 | 187.3 | 176.4 | 850.3 | 3.6 | 163.3 | 1,611 | 1,693 |
| June | 99.1 | 99.4 | 104.1 | 91 | 137.1 | 26 1 | 227.7 | 189.0 | 182.6 | 893.5 | 3.8 | 149.0 | 1,489 | 1,738 |
| July | 100.1 | 100.6 | 105.4 | 91 | 138.5 | 26.3 | 233.2 | 191.7 | 184.8 | 968.2 | 4.1 | 133.9 | 1,567 | 1,943 |
| Aug. | 98.5 | 98.8 | 104.8 | 98 | 139.3 | 26.9 | 241.4 | 193.5 | 185.6 | 997.4 | 4.3 | 135.9 | 1,486 | 1,886 |
| Sept. | 100.0 | 100.3 | 106.1 | 120 | 140.5 | 26.6 | 243.2 | 194.9 | 186.0 | 1,034.4 | 4.4 | 131.1 | 1,582 | 1,792 |
| Oct. | 100.2 | 100.5 | 104.8 | 85 | 142.5 | 25.9 | 252.3 | 197.0 | 187.5 | 1,088.7 | 4.7 | 118.9 | 1,728 | 1,945 |
| Nov. | 100.2 | 100 5 | 105.2 | 81 | 144.2 | 25.2 | 256.7 | 198.9 | 195.6 | 1,133.0 | 4.9 | 111.8 | 1,637 | 1,918 |
| Dec. | 98.8 | 98.5 | 107.0 | 87 | 146.0 | 24.9 | 259.0 | 201.5 | 198.2 | 1,174.6 | 5.0 | 110.1 | 1,761 | 1,946 |
| 1976 Jan. | 99.7 | 100.5 | 109.8 | 115 | 147.9 | 23.4 | 260.9 p | 204.9 p | 201.9 | 1,210.5 | 5.2 | 111.1 | 1,778 | 1,951 |
| Feb. | | | 107½ | 101 | 149.8 | 22.9 | 263.0 p | 206.9 p | 205.1 | 1,232.4 | 5.3 | 113.5 | 1,756 p | 2,005 p |
| Mar. | | | | | | | | | | 1,226.7p | 5.3 | 122.0p | | |
| % change latest 3 months on prev. 3 months | — | — | +2.5 | +5.5 | +3.9 | | +4.1 | +3.8 | +6.3 | +8.0 | | +1.7 | +7 | +4½ |
| on a year earlier | −4.8 | −5.9 | −3.4 | −6.7 | +23.7 | | +18.0 | +18.7 | +26.1 | +65.8 | | .. | +20 | +6½ |

p Provisional * After April 1973, affected by changes due to VAT † Base of index Jan. 1962 = 100 .. not available
● Average of 11 months e Figure is estimate

# Census of production for 1974: provisional results

**Symbols used in all statistical tables**

| | |
|---|---|
| .. not available | r revised |
| — nil or less than half | * five week period |
| the final digit shown | ø fifty-three week |
| p provisional | period |

The following table gives for manufacturing industries (Orders III-XIX of the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) 1968) some provisional results of the Census of Production for 1974 together with results for earlier years. A Business Monitor (PA1000), which will be available from HM Stationery Office within the next few weeks, will provide information for the same years but with more detailed headings for each of the industries within the manufacturing sector together with those in Orders II (mining and quarrying) and XXI (gas, electricity and water). Provisional 1974 data will also be included for Order XX for this will be the first year for which the annual censuses have been extended to include the construction industry.

The census for 1974 is the fifth of the series of annual censuses of production conducted by the Business Statistics Office (BSO). The censuses together with quarterly inquiries into manufacturers' sales of products and less frequent inquiries such as the Purchases Inquiry for 1974, form the integrated system of industrial statistics introduced by the Government Statistical Service. The results of the annual censuses enable detailed comparisons to be made between industries in the same year and for the same industry over time. In general, the results provide a basis for judgements to be made about industrial development and the impact of Government policy.

**Coverage**

The censuses conducted by the BSO for 1970, 1971, 1972 and 1973 covered establishments in Great Britain engaged in manufacturing, mining and quarrying, electricity, gas and water supply (Orders II-XIX and XXI of the SIC). The Department of Commerce, Northern Ireland, have provided data for industries other than mining and quarrying and this has been incorporated into the table which thus relates to the United Kingdom. For the 1974 census the coverage has been extended to the construction industry. For 1974 returns were required from establishments employing on average 20 or more

## Output employment and capital expenditure 1970, 1971, 1972, 1973 and 1974

All United Kingdom establishments classified to manufacturing

| Standard Industrial Classification (a) | | GROSS OUTPUT £ million | | | | | NET OUTPUT (b) £ million | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Order | | 1970 | 1971 | 1972 | 1973 | 1974 | 1970 | 1971 | 1972 | 1973 | 1974 |
| III | Food, drink and tobacco | 9,157.1 | 9,745.2 | 10,345.3 | 11,974.6 | 14,597.5 | 2,346.8 | 2,581.4 | 2,903.3 | 3,491.0 | 4,024.5 |
| IV | Coal and petroleum products | 1,256.4 | 1,563.9 | 1,664.5 | 2,093.9 | 5,256.5 | 239.0 | 258.7 | 272.8 | 281.6 | 752.0 |
| V | Chemicals and allied industries | 3,901.7 | 4,166.9 | 4,505.5 | 5,578.9 | 8,190.5 | 1,694.0 | 1,827.8 | 1,991.9 | 2,411.2 | 3,234.7 |
| VI | Metal manufacture | 4,404.5 | 3,934.7 | 4,236.1 | 5,600.6 | 7,177.2 | 1,463.9 | 1,269.9 | 1,393.9 | 1,821.2 | 2,559.0 |
| VII | Mechanical engineering | 4,995.1 | 5,348.7 | 5,110.1 | 6,164.4 | 7,782.2 | 2,401.6 | 2,575.0 | 2,536.8 | 3,073.6 | 3,665.5 |
| VIII | Instrument engineering | 650.0 | 697.4 | 708.3 | 895.9 | 1,099.8 | 342.1 | 376.3 | 376.0 | 469.1 | 574.9 |
| IX | Electrical engineering | 3,597.7 | 3,873.2 | 4,171.1 | 5,163.3 | 6,326.9 | 1,638.5 | 1,825.0 | 2,038.1 | 2,407.7 | 2,923.0 |
| X | Shipbuilding and marine engineering | 632.2 | 726.1 | 802.8 | 860.8 | 981.6 | 314.6 | 360.9 | 406.4 | 438.1 | 511.2 |
| XI | Vehicles | 4,631.4 | 4,970.1 | 5,338.8 | 6,053.8 | 6,950.8 | 1,693.2 | 1,749.8 | 2,171.4 | 2,546.7 | 2,759.3 |
| XII | Metal goods not elsewhere specified | 2,589.4 | 2,732.6 | 2,970.2 | 3,582.9 | 4,686.1 | 1,162.3 | 1,239.1 | 1,350.0 | 1,637.2 | 1,989.0 |
| XIII | Textiles | 2,960.0 | 3,019.2 | 3,211.7 | 4,011.1 | 4,774.3 | 1,144.9 | 1,197.7 | 1,293.5 | 1,688.6 | 1,837.8 |
| XIV | Leather, leather goods and fur | 219.4 | 236.3 | 297.9 | 363.5 | 372.6 | 79.5 | 89.1 | 103.8 | 115.7 | 131.1 |
| XV | Clothing and footwear | 1,240.2 | 1,387.9 | 1,477.6 | 1,768.0 | 2,053.1 | 571.3 | 646.3 | 701.8 | 827.0 | 925.1 |
| XVI | Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc | 1,347.6 | 1,550.0 | 1,797.7 | 1,996.8 | 2,321.3 | 684.2 | 803.0 | 938.4 | 1,178.7 | 1,289.0 |
| XVII | Timber, furniture, etc | 1,328.7 | 1,537.1 | 1,814.8 | 2,500.0 | 2,867.0 | 533.2 | 624.8 | 764.2 | 1,055.7 | 1,118.6 |
| XVIII | Paper, printing and publishing | 2,894.9 | 3,156.3 | 3,487.4 | 4,174.0 | 5,469.2 | 1,462.4 | 1,599.6 | 1,790.5 | 2,226.9 | 2,745.1 |
| XIX | Other manufacturing industries | 1,552.9 | 1,678.9 | 1,819.4 | 2,213.2 | 2,872.2 | 760.4 | 822.3 | 908.7 | 1,129.6 | 1,351.0 |
| III to XIX | All manufacturing industries | 47,359.2 | 50,324.5 | 53,759.2 | 64,995.7 | 83,778.8 | 18,531.9 | 19,846.7 | 21,941.5 | 26,779.6 | 32,390.8 |

(a) References are to the Standard Industrial Classification (revised 1968).
(b) See definitions for note of difference in series between 1970–72 and 1973–74.
(c) New building work and acquisitions less disposals of land and existing buildings, plant and machinery and vehicles.


## British Labour Statistics: Historical Abstracts 1886–1968

This unique standard work of reference brings together all the main series of official statistics compiled by the Department of Employment and its predecessors since 1886, plus some for even earlier years. It contains 389 pages of tables and 50 pages of text and the subjects covered are wage rates, earnings, hours of work, retail prices, employment, unemployment, vacancies, family expenditure, industrial accidents, and disputes, membership of trade unions, labour costs and output per head. This will be a most valuable source-book for everyone concerned with the study and formulation of economic policies. £7 (by post £7.30)

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persons during the year. In construction, where firms smaller than this are particularly important, a sample was taken of firms with less than 20 persons.

**Results**

The figures in the table include estimates for unsatisfactory returns, non-response and exempted establishments and are therefore for all establishments. Final results of the 1974 census, including analyses by size of establishment and by region, will appear in about 160 separate industry Business Monitors (PA series) which will be published from the end of 1976. Publication of the final results for the 1973 census should begin in the summer of this year. Publication of the final industry Business Monitors for 1972 was recently completed.

The table gives data for 1970, 1971, 1972, 1973 and 1974. The results for 1970, 1971 and 1972 are compiled from the industry Monitors for 1972. Although the results for 1973 are mainly those given in the provisional results for that year improved estimates have been included where possible. The definitions of some items and of net output particularly differ slightly between 1970-72 and 1973-74; that for net output is explained below.

**Definitions and notes**

Employment relates to the average number of persons employed during the year. Gross output measures the total value of production (including work done) by establishments during the year. It is calculated as follows:

Value of sales and work done
Plus/Less Increase/decrease in value of stocks of goods on hand for sale.
Plus/Less Increase/decrease in value of work in progress
= Gross output

Net output represents the value added to material by the process of production (including the margin on selling any merchanted or factored goods). It is calculated as follows:

Gross output
Less: Purchases adjusted for change in value of stocks of fuel and raw materials
Less: Payments for work given out to other establishments
Less: Net amount of any duties, subsidies, allowances and levies payable
= Net output

This is the definition of net output used for 1973 and 1974 when, except for the mining and quarrying industries the amounts paid to other organisations for transport were not generally separately distinguished in Census returns. For 1970-1972, data on this item were collected and with the items shown above, deducted from gross output to obtain net output. The discontinuity between 1970-1972 and 1973-1974 in the net output series is relatively small, the cost of transport being less than 3 per cent of gross output for all Orders in manufacturing save one; for Order XVI the costs for 1972, the latest available year, were £126 million.

Figures in the table have, where necessary, been rounded to the nearest digit; there may be apparent slight discrepancies between a total shown and the sum of its constituent items.

Further notes and definitions are given in Business Monitor PA 1000. Inquiries about the Annual Census of Production should be made to the Business Statistics Office, Cardiff Road, Newport, Gwent NPT 1XG (tel. 0633-56111 ext. 2455.)

| Total employment (including working proprietors) Thousand | | | | | Total net capital expenditure (c) £ million | | | | | % response | Standard Industrial Classification (a) | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1970 | 1971 | 1972 | 1973 | 1974 | 1970 | 1971 | 1972 | 1973 | 1974 | 1974 | Order | |
| 793.4 | 793.9 | 777.6 | 786.0 | 789.1 | 238.5 | 258.9 | 279.2 | 365.9 | 469.4 | 81 | III | Food, drink and tobacco |
| 36.6 | 37.3 | 37.5 | 36.2 | 37.0 | 83.2 | 133.1 | 116.9 | 47.7 | 67.8 | 82 | IV | Coal and petroleum products |
| 425.5 | 412.1 | 394.2 | 400.1 | 408.7 | 384.1 | 367.9 | 284.6 | 246.3 | 351.5 | 83 | V | Chemicals and allied industries |
| 576.0 | 546.0 | 503.4 | 505.4 | 494.9 | 286.4 | 357.1 | 275.1 | 302.3 | 399.1 | 88 | VI | Metal manufacture |
| 1,047.0 | 1,006.2 | 919.5 | 924.5 | 936.6 | 164.3 | 149.3 | 137.8 | 200.0 | 254.1 | 66 | VII | Mechanical engineering |
| 177.0 | 174.1 | 162.0 | 172.5 | 171.6 | 24.8 | 22.8 | 24.4 | 39.2 | 44.3 | 64 | VIII | Instrument engineering |
| 773.0 | 757.6 | 733.0 | 767.1 | 783.7 | 122.2 | 120.4 | 121.8 | 154.5 | 242.1 | 68 | IX | Electrical engineering |
| 182.7 | 177.3 | 179.9 | 174.0 | 172.4 | 28.5 | 27.0 | 23.0 | 43.5 | 67.8 | 81 | X | Shipbuilding and marine engineering |
| 802.3 | 789.3 | 774.6 | 794.4 | 788.0 | 227.8 | 168.2 | 207.7 | 171.4 | 232.3 | 75 | XI | Vehicles |
| 556.9 | 546.8 | 539.0 | 546.4 | 557.6 | 97.9 | 96.5 | 97.3 | 104.4 | 170.8 | 62 | XII | Metal goods not elsewhere specified |
| 652.5 | 612.6 | 577.8 | 586.6 | 576.1 | 147.0 | 124.0 | 110.1 | 200.7 | 236.7 | 78 | XIII | Textiles |
| 45.7 | 45.3 | 44.0 | 43.3 | 42.5 | 4.6 | 5.0 | 5.6 | 8.9 | 10.4 | 55 | XIV | Leather, leather goods and fur |
| 450.2 | 454.7 | 446.1 | 446.3 | 434.9 | 21.1 | 18.8 | 25.0 | 37.4 | 43.9 | 59 | XV | Clothing and footwear |
| 296.4 | 287.0 | 290.4 | 286.3 | 283.9 | 87.5 | 95.6 | 104.1 | 141.0 | 176.5 | 76 | XVI | Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc. |
| 267.0 | 261.7 | 264.0 | 276.8 | 271.2 | 32.0 | 39.6 | 56.4 | 84.1 | 84.9 | 55 | XVII | Timber, furniture, etc. |
| 607.1 | 592.4 | 570.8 | 577.7 | 584.4 | 131.6 | 116.5 | 107.8 | 156.1 | 190.9 | 73 | XVIII | Paper, printing and publishing |
| 343.8 | 335.5 | 327.9 | 339.5 | 347.4 | 83.3 | 102.5 | 97.2 | 134.5 | 136.6 | 73 | XIX | Other manufacturing industries |
| 8,033.1 | 7,829.8 | 7,541.7 | 7,663.1 | 7,680.0 | 2,164.8 | 2,203.2 | 2,074.0 | 2,437.9 | 3,179.1 | 72 | III to XIX | All manufacturing industries |


# Time Rates of Wages and Hours of Work

A volume of tables giving particulars of the minimum, or standard, time rates of wages for the more important industries and occupations, and of the normal weekly hours for which these rates are payable. The details given relate to the position as at April 1, 1974, but any later changes known to have come into operation are shown.

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# Capital expenditure of the manufacturing, distributive and service industries in the fourth quarter of 1975

**Manufacturing industry**

The estimate of capital expenditure by manufacturing industry in the fourth quarter of 1975 has been revised upwards by £9 million to £422 million, at 1970 prices, seasonally adjusted, 3 per cent less than in the third quarter. After four successive quarterly falls, investment in manufacturing in the fourth quarter was at about the same rate as at the lowest point of the previous recession in the third quarter of 1972, when capital spending by manufacturers had been falling for seven quarters. There are, however, indications in the quarterly series that the present decline may be coming to an end. For manufacturing as a whole, the percentage falls between successive quarters have been 9 (first quarter 1975 on fourth quarter 1974), 7, 5 and 3. The engineering group and the textiles, leather and clothing group were the only two to record falls in every quarter of 1975, the reductions in the fourth quarter being much less marked. The metal manufacturing group recorded increases in the last two quarters, and the food, drink and tobacco industry group rose in the fourth quarter after falling for six successive quarters. In the chemicals industry, however, investment in the fourth quarter fell back from the high level of the first three quarters.

Between 1974 and 1975, investment in manufacturing fell by over 13 per cent: expenditure on vehicles fell by 25 per cent, that on new building work by 15 per cent and on plant and machinery by 12 per cent. Only three industry groups invested more in 1975 than in 1974 – the chemicals industry with a rise of 25 per cent, the coal and petroleum products group with one of 14 per cent, and the metal manufacturing industries group with one of 12 per cent. All the other industry groups showed substantial reductions in the volume of their expenditure: in the textiles, leather and clothing group investment was down by 33 per cent, in the engineering industries by 23 per cent, in the vehicles industries by 20 per cent, in the paper, printing and publishing group by 15 per cent, in the food, drink and tobacco group by 24 per cent and in the residual other manufacturing industries group by 29 per cent. Investment in the last two of these industry groups was at its lowest level since 1966 and 1967, respectively.

**Distributive and service industries (excluding shipping)**

Revised figures indicate that the capital expenditure of the distributive and service industries (excluding shipping) was £418 million, at 1970 prices, seasonally adjusted – some 3 per cent below the level of the previous quarter. Compared with the volume of expenditure in the previous year, investment in 1975 fell by 12 per cent; the

*continued on page 52*

**TABLE 1 Fixed capital expenditure at 1970 prices seasonally adjusted of manufacturing, distributive and service industries**

£ million

| Period | Total | Analysis by industrial sectors | | | Analysis by type of asset | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Manufacturing industries | Distributive and service industries (excluding shipping) | Shipping industry | New building work | Vehicles | Plant and machinery |
| 1960 | 2,582 | 1,436 | 955 | 192 | 765 | 517 | 1,300 |
| 1961 | 2,934 | 1,706 | 1,075 | 153 | 906 | 490 | 1,538 |
| 1962 | 2,778 | 1,575 | 1,075 | 129 | 909 | 438 | 1,432 |
| 1963 | 2,633 | 1,381 | 1,146 | 106 | 812 | 466 | 1,355 |
| 1964 | 3,062 | 1,561 | 1,344 | 157 | 922 | 590 | 1,550 |
| 1965 | 3,224 | 1,726 | 1,372 | 126 | 975 | 565 | 1,684 |
| 1966 | 3,228 | 1,774 | 1,334 | 120 | 938 | 556 | 1,733 |
| 1967 | 3,314 | 1,738 | 1,407 | 170 | 939 | 603 | 1,772 |
| 1968 | 3,703 (3,615)* | 1,851 (1,800)* | 1,561 (1,544)* | 290 (260)* | 963 | 759 (729)* | 1,980 (1,922)* |
| 1969 | 3,860 (3,948)* | 1,978 (2,029)* | 1,650 (1,657)* | 233 (263)* | 1,044 | 724 (754)* | 2,092 (2,150)* |
| 1970 | 4,220 | 2,130 | 1,726 | 364 | 1,064 | 852 | 2,305 |
| 1971 | 4,156 | 1,991 | 1,801 | 364 | 1,112 | 820 | 2,223 |
| 1972 | 4,176 | 1,738 | 1,956 | 482 | 1,038 | 1,001 | 2,136 |
| 1973 | 4,476 | 1,864 | 2,114 | 498 | 1,076 | 1,077 | 2,323 |
| 1974 | 4,455 | 2,087 | 1,959 | 409 | 1,103 | 957 | 2,395 |
| 1975 | 3,857 | 1,806 | 1,715 | 336 | 977 | 750 | 2,130 |
| 1970 1st quarter | 1,012 | 513 | 420 | 79 | 256 | 202 | 555 |
| 2nd quarter | 1,063 | 535 | 435 | 93 | 266 | 219 | 579 |
| 3rd quarter | 1,057 | 537 | 431 | 89 | 265 | 211 | 581 |
| 4th quarter | 1,088 | 546 | 440 | 102 | 277 | 221 | 591 |
| 1971 1st quarter | 1,020 | 513 | 437 | 71 | 275 | 183 | 562 |
| 2nd quarter | 1,050 | 499 | 447 | 104 | 276 | 222 | 552 |
| 3rd quarter | 1,058 | 497 | 460 | 101 | 280 | 214 | 564 |
| 4th quarter | 1,028 | 482 | 457 | 88 | 281 | 201 | 546 |
| 1972 1st quarter | 1,029 | 459 | 463 | 107 | 260 | 226 | 543 |
| 2nd quarter | 1,047 | 429 | 491 | 128 | 260 | 254 | 532 |
| 3rd quarter | 1,025 | 423 | 491 | 111 | 254 | 246 | 526 |
| 4th quarter | 1,074 | 428 | 510 | 136 | 264 | 275 | 535 |
| 1973 1st quarter | 1,138 | 458 | 526 | 154 | 269 | 296 | 573 |
| 2nd quarter | 1,057 | 443 | 515 | 99 | 267 | 237 | 554 |
| 3rd quarter | 1,115 | 488 | 528 | 99 | 280 | 246 | 589 |
| 4th quarter | 1,166 | 476 | 545 | 146 | 261 | 297 | 608 |
| 1974 1st quarter | 1,101 | 519 | 511 | 72 | 284 | 212 | 605 |
| 2nd quarter | 1,086 | 513 | 487 | 86 | 271 | 222 | 592 |
| 3rd quarter | 1,135 | 516 | 485 | 135 | 275 | 271 | 590 |
| 4th quarter | 1,132 | 539 | 476 | 117 | 273 | 252 | 608 |
| 1975 1st quarter | 1,022 | 493 | 433 | 97 | 264 | 210 | 549 |
| 2nd quarter | 977 | 457 | 432 | 88 | 248 | 190 | 540 |
| 3rd quarter | 961 | 434 | 432 | 95 | 237 | 193 | 531 |
| 4th quarter | 897 | 422 | 418 | 57 | 228 | 158 | 511 |

The figures given above cover a wide sector of the economy, accounting – after exclusion of dwellings – for some 55 per cent of all UK gross domestic fixed capital formation in 1974. The scope of manufacturing industry and the distributive and service industries is defined in the notes at the end of the article, and falls very largely in the private sector of the economy, although some public sector elements are included as appropriate (notably the British Steel Corporation, in manufacturing industry). Exploration and development work in the North Sea (Order II) is excluded.

* After allowing for expenditure, brought forward into 1968 from 1969 to secure the higher rate of investment grants which ended on 31 December 1968: estimated at £51 million for manufacturing industry, £7 million for distributive and service industries, and £30 million for shipping. The estimate for shipping is particularly uncertain because of the erratic nature of this industry's capital expenditure, while that for the distributive and service industries is uncertain because of the smallness of the effect.

## Fixed capital expenditure at 1970 prices seasonally adjusted

## TABLE 2 Fixed capital expenditure of manufacturing industry at 1970 prices seasonally adjusted

£ million

| Period | Total all manufacturing industries | Analysis by industry group: Food, drink and tobacco | Coal and petroleum products | Chemicals | Metal manufacture | Engineering shipbuilding and metal goods | Vehicles | Textiles leather and clothing | Paper printing and publishing | Other manufacturing industries | Analysis by type of asset: New building work | Vehicles | Plant and machinery |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1960 | 1,436.0 | 176.7 | 40.3 | 181.6 | 266.7 | 292.6 | 144.4 | 115.7 | 90.2 | 127.8 | 336.4 | 81.7 | 1,017.9 |
| 1961 | 1,705.9 | 185.5 | 43.0 | 221.5 | 359.1 | 321.8 | 193.9 | 141.6 | 100.3 | 139.2 | 416.2 | 76.2 | 1,213.5 |
| 1962 | 1,575.1 | 188.0 | 32.1 | 219.7 | 315.7 | 279.3 | 179.3 | 121.5 | 100.8 | 138.7 | 387.9 | 67.3 | 1,119.9 |
| 1963 | 1,381.2 | 189.6 | 41.6 | 172.7 | 186.3 | 277.9 | 168.2 | 111.3 | 100.2 | 133.4 | 299.9 | 81.2 | 1,000.1 |
| 1964 | 1,560.8 | 213.5 | 47.4 | 214.8 | 156.2 | 331.8 | 162.1 | 150.9 | 115.5 | 168.6 | 342.4 | 97.7 | 1,120.7 |
| 1965 | 1,726.0 | 215.1 | 47.5 | 274.0 | 150.6 | 354.8 | 181.0 | 173.3 | 127.0 | 202.7 | 384.0 | 102.2 | 1,239.8 |
| 1966 | 1,773.7 | 203.3 | 78.1 | 304.8 | 151.5 | 361.6 | 193.2 | 164.3 | 111.1 | 205.8 | 363.4 | 98.3 | 1,312.0 |
| 1967 | 1,737.7 | 236.5 | 123.7 | 256.1 | 155.4 | 353.2 | 194.6 | 133.0 | 109.0 | 176.2 | 319.6 | 99.5 | 1,318.6 |
| 1968 | 1,851.2 (1,800.2)* | 247.1 | 127.7 | 256.0 | 145.8 | 392.2 | 172.2 | 176.7 | 112.2 | 221.3 | 335.9 | 109.2 | 1,406.1 (1,355.1)* |
| 1969 | 1,977.5 (2,028.5)* | 238.8 | 102.9 | 296.4 | 167.9 | 394.0 | 208.7 | 189.4 | 121.3 | 258.1 | 390.1 | 115.9 | 1,471.5 (1,522.5)* |
| 1970 | 2,129.8 | 246.4 | 82.8 | 382.3 | 256.4 | 422.3 | 233.4 | 170.9 | 134.2 | 201.1 | 391.2 | 114.7 | 1,623.9 |
| 1971 | 1,990.7 | 248.6 | 118.5 | 333.9 | 296.3 | 373.3 | 149.2 | 144.4 | 110.8 | 215.7 | 357.1 | 113.4 | 1,520.2 |
| 1972 | 1,737.5 | 259.1 | 101.7 | 240.5 | 254.5 | 343.2 | 96.9 | 119.9 | 102.2 | 219.5 | 306.3 | 121.2 | 1,310.0 |
| 1973 | 1,864.4 | 286.0 | 41.2 | 193.3 | 212.5 | 428.3 | 142.6 | 178.8 | 124.2 | 257.5 | 322.0 | 133.8 | 1,408.6 |
| 1974 | 2,087.1 | 294.5 | 44.6 | 241.2 | 255.5 | 476.4 | 161.2 | 198.3 | 152.7 | 262.7 | 360.8 | 144.4 | 1,581.9 |
| 1975 | 1,806.3 | 222.9 | 51.0 | 301.3 | 287.1 | 367.7 | 128.8 | 132.3 | 129.2 | 186.0 | 306.5 | 108.9 | 1,390.9 |
| 1970 1st quarter | 512.5 | 60.9 | 19.1 | 92.3 | 48.9 | 104.4 | 56.1 | 43.8 | 35.8 | 51.2 | 93.9 | 29.5 | 389.1 |
| 2nd quarter | 534.6 | 65.8 | 21.2 | 93.9 | 58.7 | 106.2 | 59.4 | 44.9 | 33.7 | 50.8 | 99.1 | 29.1 | 406.4 |
| 3rd quarter | 536.6 | 56.2 | 24.2 | 96.7 | 63.6 | 107.2 | 62.5 | 44.5 | 32.3 | 49.4 | 98.0 | 29.0 | 409.6 |
| 4th quarter | 546.1 | 63.5 | 18.3 | 99.4 | 85.2 | 104.5 | 55.4 | 37.7 | 32.4 | 49.7 | 100.2 | 27.1 | 418.8 |
| 1971 1st quarter | 512.8 | 62.2 | 25.5 | 88.7 | 73.0 | 103.2 | 40.3 | 40.8 | 27.8 | 51.3 | 91.1 | 28.0 | 393.7 |
| 2nd quarter | 498.5 | 61.5 | 26.1 | 78.5 | 71.4 | 96.4 | 40.8 | 39.4 | 29.2 | 55.2 | 89.7 | 29.0 | 379.8 |
| 3rd quarter | 497.1 | 62.2 | 31.8 | 84.8 | 77.0 | 89.9 | 36.5 | 32.2 | 27.3 | 55.4 | 87.0 | 27.2 | 382.9 |
| 4th quarter | 482.3 | 62.7 | 35.1 | 81.9 | 74.9 | 83.8 | 31.6 | 32.0 | 26.5 | 53.8 | 89.3 | 29.2 | 363.8 |
| 1972 1st quarter | 458.5 | 59.9 | 30.8 | 69.7 | 84.5 | 82.5 | 25.8 | 25.8 | 22.2 | 57.3 | 81.0 | 27.5 | 350.0 |
| 2nd quarter | 428.6 | 63.2 | 27.0 | 62.8 | 62.3 | 80.8 | 22.7 | 30.1 | 25.5 | 54.2 | 77.7 | 28.9 | 322.0 |
| 3rd quarter | 422.8 | 67.2 | 22.7 | 57.4 | 53.2 | 88.0 | 22.9 | 30.4 | 26.8 | 54.2 | 76.2 | 31.4 | 315.2 |
| 4th quarter | 427.6 | 68.8 | 21.2 | 50.6 | 54.5 | 91.9 | 25.5 | 33.6 | 27.7 | 53.8 | 71.4 | 33.4 | 322.8 |
| 1973 1st quarter | 457.2 | 74.1 | 18.8 | 49.9 | 58.8 | 97.1 | 32.0 | 39.2 | 30.3 | 57.6 | 73.9 | 33.3 | 350.6 |
| 2nd quarter | 442.9 | 63.5 | 18.6 | 49.1 | 39.8 | 105.7 | 33.3 | 39.9 | 30.2 | 62.8 | 75.3 | 31.3 | 336.3 |
| 3rd quarter | 487.6 | 71.5 | 14.2 | 47.4 | 58.9 | 110.7 | 37.7 | 48.7 | 31.6 | 66.9 | 86.8 | 34.3 | 366.5 |
| 4th quarter | 476.1 | 76.9 | −10.4 | 46.9 | 55.0 | 114.8 | 39.6 | 51.0 | 32.1 | 70.2 | 86.0 | 34.9 | 355.2 |
| 1974 1st quarter | 519.1 | 77.8 | 9.4 | 53.9 | 56.0 | 122.3 | 41.7 | 50.5 | 35.3 | 72.2 | 90.7 | 35.7 | 392.7 |
| 2nd quarter | 513.1 | 75.8 | 9.5 | 55.4 | 61.9 | 115.9 | 40.3 | 49.5 | 38.2 | 66.6 | 86.8 | 36.0 | 390.3 |
| 3rd quarter | 515.7 | 72.6 | 11.8 | 60.6 | 59.2 | 119.0 | 39.9 | 50.9 | 38.4 | 63.3 | 88.5 | 36.9 | 390.3 |
| 4th quarter | 539.2 | 68.3 | 13.9 | 71.3 | 78.4 | 119.2 | 39.3 | 47.4 | 40.8 | 60.6 | 94.8 | 35.8 | 408.6 |
| 1975 1st quarter | 493.2 | 65.1 | 12.0 | 76.4 | 70.9 | 104.5 | 36.9 | 38.3 | 35.6 | 53.5 | 88.3 | 29.1 | 375.8 |
| 2nd quarter | 457.2 | 56.9 | 13.5 | 76.0 | 69.7 | 94.4 | 33.8 | 32.7 | 31.2 | 49.0 | 78.7 | 26.0 | 352.5 |
| 3rd quarter | 434.3 | 48.7 | 15.2 | 79.2 | 71.6 | 85.6 | 28.4 | 31.1 | 32.9 | 41.6 | 74.0 | 26.5 | 333.8 |
| 4th quarter | 421.6 | 52.2 | 10.3 | 69.7 | 74.9 | 83.2 | 29.7 | 30.2 | 29.5 | 41.9 | 65.5 | 27.3 | 328.8 |

The main revision to Q4 1973 is due to a disposal of plant to a leasing company. A corresponding addition has been made to the 'Other Industries' figures in Table 3.

reduction was relatively greater for vehicles (24 per cent) and smaller for plant and machinery (9 per cent) and new building work (10 per cent).

In the classification according to industry groups, the decline between the two years was particularly marked in the wholesale sector (25 per cent), with reductions of 8 per cent for retailers and 12 per cent in the residual group of industries.

**Shipping industry**

In the series for investment by the shipping industry which tends to show a good deal of fluctuation from one quarter to another, revised figures confirm that the volume of investment in the fourth quarter (£57 million, at 1970 prices, seasonally adjusted) was much below that in the previous quarter. Compared with investment in 1974, expenditure in 1975 declined by 18 per cent (confirming the provisional estimate).

**Notes**

The seasonally adjusted figures for the quarters of 1975 have been constrained to add to the revised unadjusted totals for the year, causing slight revisions to the previously published figures for the first three quarters.

The estimation of changes in the volume of capital expenditure (as distinct from changes at current prices) is subject to greater error when price rises are larger, and this should be borne in mind in using the figures.

**TABLE 3 Fixed capital expenditure in the distributive and service industries (excluding shipping) at 1970 prices seasonally adjusted**

£ million

| Period | Total | Analysis by industry group | | | Analysis by type of asset | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Wholesale distribution | Retail distribution | Other industries | New building work | Vehicles | Plant and machinery |
| 1960 | 955 | 127 | 211 | 617 | 428 | 245 | 282 |
| 1961 | 1,075 | 136 | 235 | 705 | 490 | 261 | 324 |
| 1962 | 1,075 | 129 | 226 | 720 | 519 | 244 | 312 |
| 1963 | 1,146 | 140 | 242 | 765 | 510 | 282 | 355 |
| 1964 | 1,344 | 164 | 273 | 907 | 578 | 337 | 429 |
| 1965 | 1,372 | 163 | 255 | 953 | 586 | 342 | 444 |
| 1966 | 1,334 | 147 | 231 | 956 | 570 | 342 | 421 |
| 1967 | 1,407 | 170 | 225 | 1,012 | 616 | 338 | 453 |
| 1968 | 1,561 (1,554)* | 166 | 283 | 1,112 (1,105)* | 624 | 368 | 570 (563)* |
| 1969 | 1,650 (1,657)* | 160 | 295 | 1,195 (1,202)* | 650 | 385 | 615 (622)* |
| 1970 | 1,726 | 176 | 299 | 1,252 | 667 | 387 | 673 |
| 1971 | 1,801 | 185 | 334 | 1,283 | 753 | 355 | 694 |
| 1972 | 1,956 | 198 | 400 | 1,358 | 729 | 421 | 806 |
| 1973 | 2,114 | 197 | 442 | 1,475 | 753 | 454 | 907 |
| 1974 | 1,959 | 174 | 401 | 1,384 | 739 | 410 | 810 |
| 1975 | 1,715 | 130 | 368 | 1,217 | 668 | 311 | 736 |
| 1970 1st quarter | 420 | 43 | 76 | 301 | 161 | 95 | 165 |
| 2nd quarter | 435 | 47 | 74 | 315 | 164 | 99 | 171 |
| 3rd quarter | 431 | 46 | 75 | 310 | 166 | 96 | 169 |
| 4th quarter | 440 | 40 | 74 | 326 | 176 | 96 | 168 |
| 1971 1st quarter | 437 | 44 | 81 | 312 | 183 | 87 | 167 |
| 2nd quarter | 447 | 47 | 86 | 314 | 185 | 92 | 169 |
| 3rd quarter | 460 | 47 | 85 | 328 | 193 | 89 | 178 |
| 4th quarter | 457 | 47 | 81 | 329 | 192 | 86 | 179 |
| 1972 1st quarter | 463 | 49 | 91 | 324 | 177 | 99 | 187 |
| 2nd quarter | 491 | 50 | 96 | 345 | 183 | 104 | 205 |
| 3rd quarter | 491 | 47 | 104 | 341 | 177 | 107 | 207 |
| 4th quarter | 510 | 53 | 110 | 348 | 193 | 111 | 207 |
| 1973 1st quarter | 526 | 51 | 104 | 371 | 195 | 113 | 219 |
| 2nd quarter | 515 | 50 | 113 | 353 | 191 | 107 | 217 |
| 3rd quarter | 528 | 48 | 115 | 365 | 192 | 116 | 220 |
| 4th quarter | 545 | 48 | 110 | 387 | 174 | 119 | 251 |
| 1974 1st quarter | 511 | 46 | 101 | 364 | 193 | 107 | 211 |
| 2nd quarter | 487 | 43 | 96 | 348 | 184 | 102 | 201 |
| 3rd quarter | 485 | 46 | 96 | 344 | 185 | 101 | 199 |
| 4th quarter | 476 | 39 | 108 | 329 | 177 | 101 | 199 |
| 1975 1st quarter | 433 | 35 | 87 | 311 | 175 | 86 | 171 |
| 2nd quarter | 432 | 34 | 95 | 303 | 168 | 77 | 187 |
| 3rd quarter | 432 | 32 | 95 | 305 | 162 | 73 | 196 |
| 4th quarter | 418 | 29 | 92 | 297 | 162 | 74 | 182 |

The main revision to Q4 1973 is due to an acquisition of plant from a manufacturing company. A corresponding reduction has been made to Table 2.


**United Kingdom Mineral Statistics 1975**

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## TABLE 4 Fixed capital expenditure at current prices of manufacturing, distributive and service industries

£ million

| Period | | Total | Manufacturing industry | Distributive and service industries (excluding shipping) | Shipping industry |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1960 | | 1,912 | 1,021 | 728 | 162 |
| 1961 | | 2,213 | 1,248 | 833 | 132 |
| 1962 | | 2,148 | 1,182 | 859 | 107 |
| 1963 | | 2,094 | 1,068 | 942 | 84 |
| 1964 | | 2,477 | 1,232 | 1,122 | 123 |
| 1965 | | 2,694 | 1,423 | 1,171 | 100 |
| 1966 | | 2,787 | 1,517 | 1,172 | 99 |
| 1967 | | 2,861 | 1,485 | 1,236 | 140 |
| 1968 | | 3,304 | 1,639 | 1,418 | 247 |
| 1969 | | 3,597 | 1,822 | 1,558 | 217 |
| 1970 | | 4,220 | 2,130 | 1,726 | 364 |
| 1971 | | 4,513 | 2,187 | 1,942 | 384 |
| 1972 | | 4,836 | 2,042 | 2,241 | 553 |
| 1973 | | 5,772 | 2,428 | 2,709 | 635 |
| 1974 | | 6,800 | 3,242 | 2,956 | 603 |
| 1975 | | 7,326 | 3,585 | 3,184 | 557 |
| 1970 | 1st quarter | 939 | 465 | 404 | 71 |
| | 2nd quarter | 1,033 | 511 | 427 | 95 |
| | 3rd quarter | 1,043 | 546 | 420 | 77 |
| | 4th quarter | 1,205 | 608 | 476 | 122 |
| 1971 | 1st quarter | 1,044 | 523 | 457 | 65 |
| | 2nd quarter | 1,098 | 519 | 471 | 108 |
| | 3rd quarter | 1,136 | 560 | 483 | 93 |
| | 4th quarter | 1,234 | 585 | 532 | 118 |
| 1972 | 1st quarter | 1,132 | 512 | 515 | 105 |
| | 2nd quarter | 1,166 | 476 | 550 | 140 |
| | 3rd quarter | 1,161 | 503 | 546 | 111 |
| | 4th quarter | 1,378 | 551 | 630 | 197 |
| 1973 | 1st quarter | 1,383 | 565 | 653 | 166 |
| | 2nd quarter | 1,296 | 536 | 642 | 118 |
| | 3rd quarter | 1,401 | 636 | 656 | 109 |
| | 4th quarter | 1,692 | 692 | 758 | 242 |
| 1974 | 1st quarter | 1,526 | 722 | 714 | 90 |
| | 2nd quarter | 1,543 | 723 | 702 | 118 |
| | 3rd quarter | 1,722 | 821 | 726 | 174 |
| | 4th quarter | 2,010 | 975 | 814 | 221 |
| 1975 | 1st quarter | 1,770 | 877 | 754 | 139 |
| | 2nd quarter | 1,750 | 844 | 769 | 137 |
| | 3rd quarter | 1,830 | 892 | 792 | 146 |
| | 4th quarter | 1,976 | 972 | 869 | 134 |

NOTES TO TABLES

Capital expenditure comprises expenditure on vehicles (including ships) and plant and machinery less receipts from sales of these assets, and on new building work.

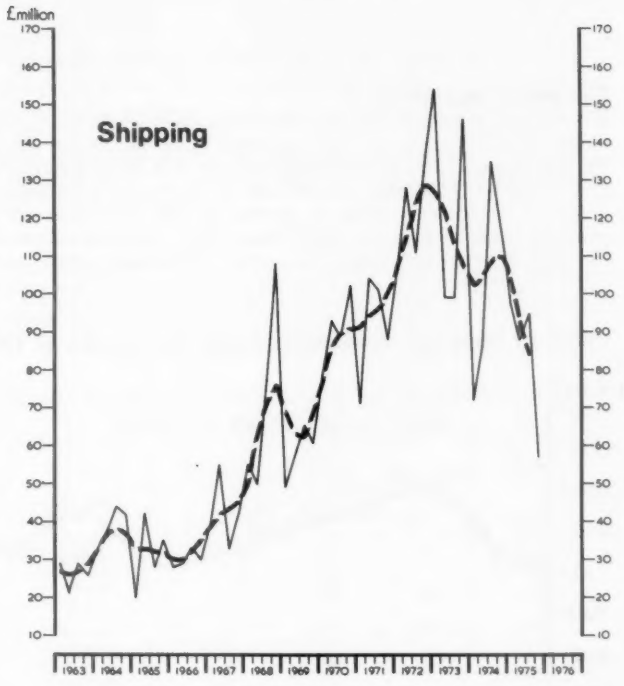
The analysis by industry group follows the Standard Industrial Classification Revised 1968 edition:

Manufacturing Orders III to XIX
Distributive Trades Order XXIII
Wholesale MLH 810, 811, 812, 831, 832 (except leasing by Finance Houses and similar businesses)
Retail MLH 820, 821
Other Industries Order XX (Construction): XXII (Transport and Communication) excluding 701 – Railways, 706 – Port and Inland Water Transport, 707 – Air Transport and 708 – Postal Services and Telecommunications: XXIV (Insurance, Banking, Finance and Business Services) including leasing by Finance Houses and similar Businesses and excluding Trustee Savings Banks; XXV (Professional and Scientific Services) excluding 872 – Educational Services and 874 – Medical and Dental Services; and XXVI (Miscellaneous Services).

SIC Orders I (Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing), II (Mining and Quarrying), XXI (Gas, Electricity and Water), and XXVII (Public Administration and Defence) are completely excluded.

The estimates, with the exception of those for manufacturing industry in Table 2, are shown to the nearest £m but should not be regarded as accurate to this degree and care should be taken in using the industry figures in Tables 2 and 3 because of the margins of error involved in the quarterly seasonal adjustments. Also, there may be an apparent discrepancy between the total and the sum of the constituent parts due to rounding.

## Fixed capital expenditure at 1970 prices seasonally adjusted

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The Annual Census of Production Reports (the PA series of Monitors), and the 1971 Census of Distribution Reports (which are being published as Monitors SD 10 to SD 23, though not all are yet available) can be obtained on standing order from Her Majesty's Stationery Office, PO Box 569, London SE1 9NH, or can be purchased separately from the Government Bookshops or through booksellers.

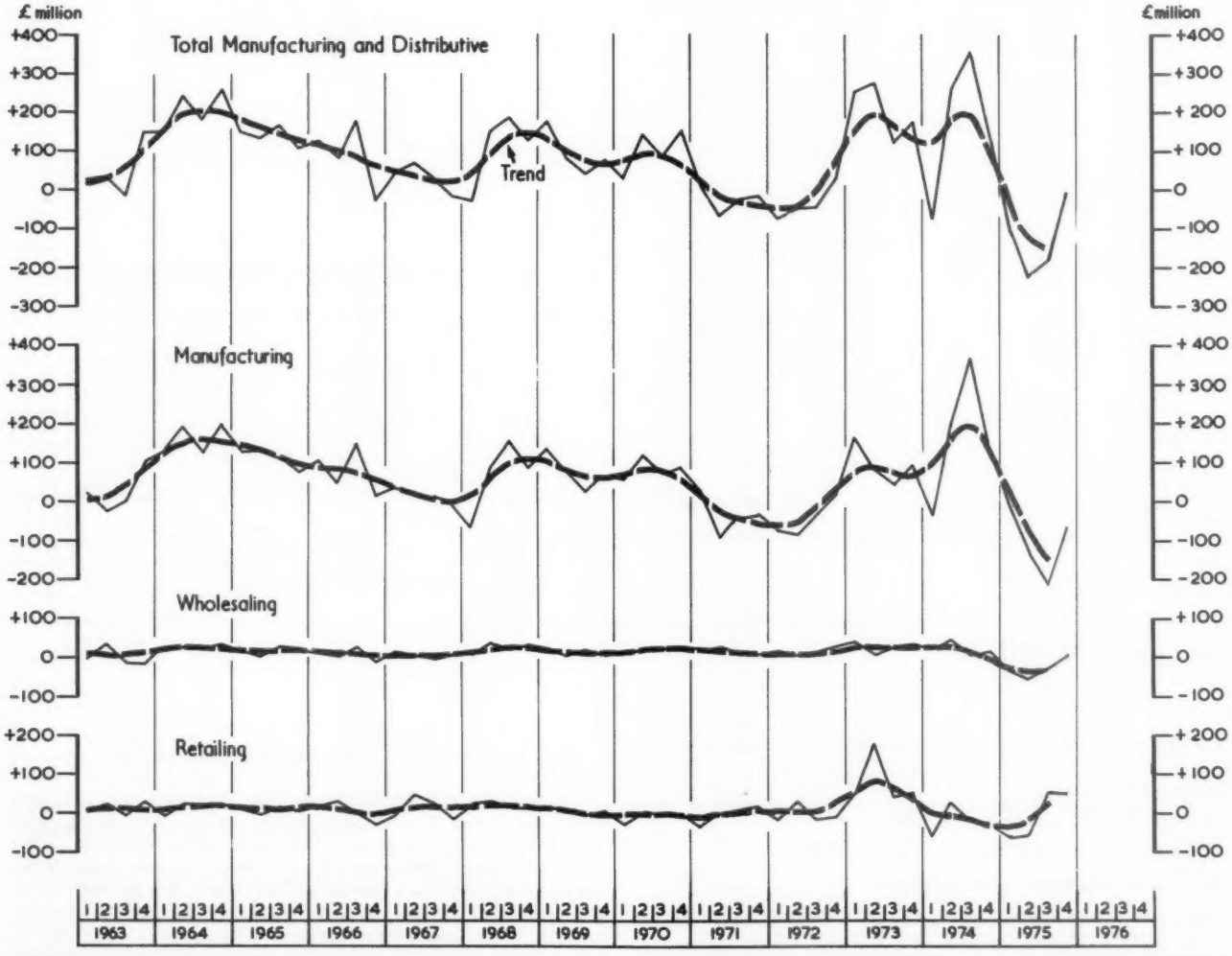
# Manufacturers' and distributors' stocks in the fourth quarter of 1975

**Manufacturing industry**

Revised figures indicate that manufacturers' stocks fell by about £60 million at 1970 prices, seasonally adjusted, in the fourth quarter of 1975, compared with the provisional estimate of a fall of about £20 million. Stocks of materials and fuel and work in progress continued to fall but not as steeply as in the previous quarter, and there was a small rise in stocks of finished goods. Stocks of the chemicals industries rose and there was little change in stocks of the textiles, leather and clothing group. Stocks in the other four industry groups continued to fall.

During 1975 as a whole, manufacturers' stocks fell by about £380 million. The most significant fall was in the stocks of the 'other manufacturing' industries which fell by about £130 million, or 11 per cent of the end 1974 stock level at 1970 prices. Stocks of the food, drink and tobacco industry group also declined substantially as did the stocks of the engineering industry, although the percentage move-

**Value of physical increase in industry's stocks at 1970 prices seasonally adjusted**





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ment in the latter case was small. The only group to show a rise in stocks during 1975 was the metal manufacturing industry.

The stocks/output ratio has been revised and is now estimated to have been 107.0 at the end of December.

**Distributive industries**

Revised estimates indicate that wholesalers' stocks increased by about £10 million, at 1970 prices, seasonally adjusted, in the fourth quarter of 1975. This rise is some £20 million lower than the provisional estimate, and the decline over the year is now estimated at about £100 million. This fall was atributed to a very large reduction in stocks held by general wholesale distributors, and a much smaller decline in stocks for dealers in coal, builders' materials, etc., partly offset by an increase in stocks held by dealers in industrial materials and machinery. Retailers' stocks rose by £55 million, at 1970 prices, seasonally adjusted, in the fourth quarter, so that there was virtually no change in these stocks over the year.

**Notes**

The seasonally adjusted figures for the quarters of 1975 have been constrained to add to the revised unadjusted totals for the year, causing slight revisions to some of the previously published figures for the first three quarters.

The estimation of physical change in stock is subject to greater error when price increases are larger, and this should be borne in mind in using the figures.

## Notes relating to Tables 1 to 4

The analysis by industry group follows the Standard Industrial Classification (1968 edition).
Manufacturing Orders III to XIX.
Distributive Trades Order XXII:
Wholesale MLH 810, 811, 812, 831, 832 (except leasing by Finance Houses)
Retail MLH 820, 821

The estimates are shown to the nearest £ million but should not be regarded as accurate to this degree and care should be taken in using the industry figures in Tables 2 and 3 because of the margin of error involved in quarterly seasonal adjustments. Differences between totals and the sum of constituent parts are due to rounding.

## TABLE 1 Value of physical increase of manufacturers' and distributors' stocks at 1970 prices seasonally adjusted

£ million

| | Total | Manu-facturing | Wholesaling | Retailing |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Level of stocks at end 1975 | 14,103 | 10,373 | 1,814 | 1,916 |
| 1970 | 363 | 325 | 68 | −30 |
| 1971 | −106 | −148 | 52 | −10 |
| 1972 | −138 | −175 | 48 | −11 |
| 1973 | 832 | 396 | 102 | 334 |
| 1974 | 679 | 666 | 81 | −68 |
| 1975 | −479 | −381 | −104 | 6 |
| 1970 1st quarter | 29 | 54 | 5 | −30 |
| 2nd quarter | 141 | 119 | 18 | 4 |
| 3rd quarter | 83 | 70 | 16 | −3 |
| 4th quarter | 110 | 82 | 29 | −1 |
| 1971 1st quarter | 8 | 26 | 14 | −32 |
| 2nd quarter | −89 | −95 | 26 | — |
| 3rd quarter | −26 | −42 | 9 | 8 |
| 4th quarter | −19 | −36 | 3 | 14 |
| 1972 1st quarter | −73 | −72 | 17 | −18 |
| 2nd quarter | −47 | −81 | 1 | 33 |
| 3rd quarter | −45 | −35 | 6 | −16 |
| 4th quarter | 27 | 13 | 24 | −10 |
| 1973 1st quarter | 264 | 166 | 37 | 51 |
| 2nd quarter | 277 | 88 | 3 | 185 |
| 3rd quarter | 123 | 46 | 29 | 47 |
| 4th quarter | 179 | 96 | 32 | 51 |
| 1974 1st quarter | −72 | −31 | 18 | −59 |
| 2nd quarter | 261 | 191 | 43 | 27 |
| 3rd quarter | 357 | 368 | 3 | −14 |
| 4th quarter | 134 | 139 | 17 | −22 |
| 1975 1st quarter | −92 | −4 | −31 | −57 |
| 2nd quarter | −219 | −112 | −54 | −52 |
| 3rd quarter | −173 | −204 | −29 | 60 |
| 4th quarter | 5 | −61 | 10 | 55 |

## TABLE 2 Value of the physical increase of stocks held by manufacturing industry at 1970 prices seasonally adjusted

£ million

| | Analysis by industry group | | | | | | | Analysis by type of asset | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | All manu-facturing industries | Food, drink and tobacco | Chemicals, coal and petroleum products | Metal manu-facture | Engineer-ing, ship-building, vehicles and metal goods | Textiles, leather and clothing | Other manu-facturing industries | Materials and fuel | Work in progress | Finished goods |
| Level of stocks at end 1975 | 10,373 | 1,328 | 1,092 | 828 | 5,188 | 888 | 1,048 | 3,571 | 3,980 | 2 822 |
| 1970 | 325 | 11 | 43 | 50 | 222 | 1 | −1 | 113 | 122 | 90 |
| 1971 | −148 | 11 | 17 | 5 | −164 | −14 | −3 | −146 | −98 | 96 |
| 1972 | −175 | 18 | 5 | −44 | −118 | −52 | 17 | −42 | 3 | −136 |
| 1973 | 396 | 69 | 80 | −13 | 224 | 13 | 22 | 243 | 246 | −93 |
| 1974 | 666 | 78 | 172 | 26 | 265 | 46 | 80 | 278 | 106 | 283 |
| 1975 | −381 | −93 | −48 | 39 | −117 | −29 | −133 | −354 | −124 | 97 |
| 1970 1st quarter | 54 | 6 | 19 | −5 | 16 | 9 | 9 | 13 | 2 | 39 |
| 2nd quarter | 119 | 6 | 4 | 17 | 96 | 1 | −6 | 56 | 63 | 1 |
| 3rd quarter | 70 | 4 | 12 | 15 | 43 | — | −5 | 35 | 12 | 23 |
| 4th quarter | 82 | −6 | 8 | 23 | 67 | −10 | 1 | 10 | 45 | 27 |
| 1971 1st quarter | 26 | 8 | −5 | 39 | −27 | 8 | 4 | −23 | −22 | 71 |
| 2nd quarter | −95 | −7 | 15 | −28 | −39 | −32 | −4 | −48 | −59 | 12 |
| 3rd quarter | −42 | −10 | −2 | −8 | −24 | 6 | −4 | −40 | −9 | 6 |
| 4th quarter | −36 | 21 | 9 | 2 | −74 | 4 | 1 | −35 | −8 | 7 |
| 1972 1st quarter | −72 | 7 | 14 | −43 | −23 | −13 | −15 | −20 | 3 | −55 |
| 2nd quarter | −81 | 11 | −21 | 4 | −72 | −13 | 11 | −56 | 16 | −41 |
| 3rd quarter | −35 | −4 | 7 | −5 | −20 | −16 | 4 | 7 | −15 | −27 |
| 4th quarter | 13 | 5 | 5 | −1 | −3 | −11 | 18 | 27 | −1 | −13 |
| 1973 1st quarter | 166 | 2 | 16 | 39 | 78 | −5 | 35 | 60 | 97 | 9 |
| 2nd quarter | 88 | 16 | 30 | −5 | 53 | 5 | −11 | 68 | 52 | −33 |
| 3rd quarter | 46 | 30 | 16 | −17 | 18 | 5 | −5 | 37 | 51 | −42 |
| 4th quarter | 96 | 22 | 18 | −30 | 76 | 9 | 3 | 78 | 46 | −28 |
| 1974 1st quarter | −31 | 22 | 39 | −39 | −26 | −1 | −27 | 49 | −12 | −68 |
| 2nd quarter | 191 | 18 | 38 | — | 58 | 28 | 49 | 58 | 27 | 105 |
| 3rd quarter | 368 | 56 | 74 | 36 | 129 | 27 | 46 | 143 | 67 | 158 |
| 4th quarter | 139 | −18 | 20 | 29 | 103 | −8 | 12 | 28 | 24 | 87 |
| 1975 1st quarter | −4 | −18 | −17 | 71 | −3 | — | −36 | −132 | 9 | 120 |
| 2nd quarter | −112 | −60 | −23 | 16 | 10 | −18 | −37 | −54 | −44 | −13 |
| 3rd quarter | −204 | −8 | −31 | −31 | −81 | −12 | −42 | −120 | −66 | −17 |
| 4th quarter | −61 | −6 | 24 | −17 | −43 | 1 | −19 | −48 | −21 | 8 |

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**TABLE 3 Value of the physical increase of stocks held by wholesalers at 1970 prices seasonally adjusted** £ million

| | Total wholesalers | General wholesale distributors | Dealers in coal, builders materials, etc. | Dealers in industrial materials and machinery |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Level of stocks at end 1975 | 1,814 | 1,049 | 149 | 616 |
| 1970 | 68 | 15 | — | 53 |
| 1971 | 52 | 41 | −3 | 14 |
| 1972 | 48 | 41 | 11 | −3 |
| 1973 | 102 | 127 | −1 | −24 |
| 1974 | 81 | 6 | — | 75 |
| 1975 | −104 | −134 | −11 | 40 |
| 1970 1st quarter | 5 | −3 | 1 | 6 |
| 2nd quarter | 18 | 10 | −3 | 11 |
| 3rd quarter | 16 | −4 | −2 | 21 |
| 4th quarter | 29 | 11 | 4 | 14 |
| 1971 1st quarter | 14 | 3 | 1 | 11 |
| 2nd quarter | 26 | 20 | 1 | 5 |
| 3rd quarter | 9 | 12 | — | −3 |
| 4th quarter | 3 | 6 | −4 | 2 |
| 1972 1st quarter | 17 | 2 | 1 | 14 |
| 2nd quarter | 1 | 4 | 2 | −5 |
| 3rd quarter | 6 | 22 | 2 | −18 |
| 4th quarter | 24 | 13 | 7 | 5 |
| 1973 1st quarter | 37 | 37 | −1 | 1 |
| 2nd quarter | 3 | 13 | 3 | −13 |
| 3rd quarter | 29 | 41 | 1 | −13 |
| 4th quarter | 32 | 36 | −4 | — |
| 1974 1st quarter | 18 | 19 | 6 | −7 |
| 2nd quarter | 43 | 21 | 1 | 22 |
| 3rd quarter | 3 | −22 | −4 | 29 |
| 4th quarter | 17 | −12 | −2 | 31 |
| 1975 1st quarter | −31 | −52 | 12 | 9 |
| 2nd quarter | −54 | −52 | −11 | 9 |
| 3rd quarter | −29 | −26 | −6 | 4 |
| 4th quarter | 10 | −4 | −5 | 19 |

**TABLE 4 Increase in the book value of manufacturers' and distributors' stocks** £ million

| | Total | Manufacturing | Wholesaling | Retailing |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Level of stocks at end 1975 | 28,223 | 21,143 | 3,641 | 3,439 |
| 1970 | 1,301 | 1,038 | 162 | 101 |
| 1971 | 761 | 471 | 160 | 130 |
| 1972 | 900 | 579 | 217 | 104 |
| 1973 | 3,348 | 2,318 | 593 | 437 |
| 1974 | 6,307 | 5,059 | 779 | 469 |
| 1975 | 3,314 | 2,522 | 223 | 569 |
| 1970 1st quarter | 323 | 288 | 16 | 18 |
| 2nd quarter | 351 | 293 | 26 | 33 |
| 3rd quarter | 266 | 174 | 78 | 14 |
| 4th quarter | 362 | 284 | 43 | 36 |
| 1971 1st quarter | 258 | 211 | 29 | 19 |
| 2nd quarter | 293 | 180 | 60 | 53 |
| 3rd quarter | 111 | 28 | 70 | 12 |
| 4th quarter | 99 | 53 | — | 46 |
| 1972 1st quarter | 76 | 50 | 5 | 22 |
| 2nd quarter | 185 | 103 | 25 | 57 |
| 3rd quarter | 239 | 138 | 106 | −5 |
| 4th quarter | 400 | 288 | 82 | 30 |
| 1973 1st quarter | 588 | 425 | 71 | 92 |
| 2nd quarter | 663 | 490 | 88 | 85 |
| 3rd quarter | 943 | 600 | 239 | 104 |
| 4th quarter | 1,154 | 804 | 194 | 156 |
| 1974 1st quarter | 1,761 | 1,487 | 204 | 70 |
| 2nd quarter | 1,845 | 1,428 | 224 | 193 |
| 3rd quarter | 1,526 | 1,240 | 199 | 87 |
| 4th quarter | 1,175 | 904 | 152 | 119 |
| 1975 1st quarter | 956 | 886 | −16 | 86 |
| 2nd quarter | 636 | 587 | −20 | 68 |
| 3rd quarter | 573 | 262 | 124 | 187 |
| 4th quarter | 1,150 | 787 | 135 | 228 |

Book Values exclude VAT. Purchase Tax payable on retailer's stock prior to the second quarter of 1973.

## TABLE 5 The relationship of manufacturers' stocks to manufacturing production

Index numbers – 4th quarter 1969 = 100
Seasonally adjusted

| | Stock levels at 1970 prices | Production (with 1970 net output weight) | Ratio of stocks to production |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1966 Q1 | 91 | 90 | 100.9 |
| 2 | 92 | 90 | 101.9 |
| 3 | 93 | 90 | 103.1 |
| 4 | 93 | 87 | 106.7 |
| 1967 Q1 | 94 | 89 | 105.4 |
| 2 | 94 | 90 | 104.6 |
| 3 | 94 | 90 | 104.5 |
| 4 | 94 | 92 | 102.6 |
| 1968 Q1 | 93 | 94 | 98.8 |
| 2 | 94 | 96 | 98.4 |
| 3 | 96 | 96 | 99.5 |
| 4 | 97 | 97 | 99.8 |
| 1969 Q1 | 98 | 98 | 100.0 |
| 2 | 99 | 100 | 98.7 |
| 3 | 99 | 100 | 99.5 |
| 4 | 100 | 100 | 100.0 |
| 1970 Q1 | 101 | 100 | 101.1 |
| 2 | 102 | 100 | 102.0 |
| 3 | 103 | 101 | 101.7 |
| 4 | 103 | 101 | 102.2 |
| 1971 Q1 | 104 | 100 | 104.0 |
| 2 | 103 | 100 | 102.2 |
| 3 | 102 | 101 | 101.7 |
| 4 | 102 | 99 | 102.7 |
| 1972 Q1 | 101 | 98 | 102.9 |
| 2 | 100 | 102 | 98.1 |
| 3 | 100 | 103 | 96.6 |
| 4 | 100 | 107 | 93.6 |
| 1973 Q1 | 102 | 111 | 91.7 |
| 2 | 103 | 111 | 92.8 |
| 3 | 103 | 112 | 92.2 |
| 4 | 104 | 111 | 93.4 |
| 1974 Q1 | 104 | 107 | 97.1 |
| 2 | 106 | 110 | 96.5 |
| 3 | 110 | 110 | 99.7 |
| 4 | 111 | 106 | 104.8 |
| 1975 Q1 | 111 | 106 | 104.3 |
| 2 | 110 | 100 | 109.5 |
| 3 | 108 | 100 | 107.5 |
| 4 | 107 | 100 | 107.0 |

1 The index numbers of the level of stocks relate to the end of each quarter: the index of production refers to production during the quarter.
2 The 1970 index of production has been rebased on the fourth quarter of 1969 for the purpose of this table.
3 The index numbers of the stocks production ratio are calculated from unrounded estimates of the data in the previous two columns.

# Manufacturers' stocks in January

It is estimated that manufacturers' stocks rose by about £20 million at 1970 prices, seasonally adjusted, in January. Most of this increase appears to have been in stocks of finished goods, with very little change in work in progress and stocks of materials and fuel.

Monthly figures from January 1975 adjusted to agree with the quarterly figures published in the preceding article are shown below.

| | £ million, 1970 prices seasonally adjusted |
|---|---|
| 1975 January | no change |
| February | +40 |
| March | −40 |
| April | no change |
| May | −10 |
| June | −100 |
| July | −60 |
| August | −50 |
| September | −100 |
| October | −80 |
| November | +10 |
| December | +10 |
| 1976 January | +20 |

# New companies incorporated in Northern Ireland during February

During February 53 private companies and one public company with a total nominal capital of £795,000 were incorporated in Northern Ireland.

During the period January-February 98 companies with a total nominal capital of £1,895,050 were incorporated as compared with 85 companies with a total nominal capital of £2,075,700 incorporated in the same period in 1975.

## 'T & I' index inquiries

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# Activity in the chemical industry

### Output

The output of the chemicals industry fell by 9½ per cent in 1975 following a rise of 5 per cent in 1974. The bottom of the trough in output came during the summer and the underlying trend is now upwards but no substantial recovery is expected before the second half of this year. It is thought that the recovery in demand in the fourth quarter of 1975 may reflect little more than an end to destocking and also some buying in anticipation of price rises. It is therefore possible that output could stagnate or even fall temporary in some sectors before activity in consumer industries revives to provide a stimulus to demand. This view is supported by the National Institute for Economic and Social Research; in their February 1976 review NIESR forecast that the output of chemicals will rise by 4½ per cent in 1976.

The signs of recovery are most marked in the sectors worst hit in the recession: output of organics rose by 22 per cent in the fourth quarter following a small rise in the third quarter, while output of synthetic resins rose by 6 per cent following a rise of 8 per cent in the third quarter. Rather smaller increases were registered by the consumer-orientated sectors, which in general were least badly affected by the decline in activity.

### Trade

The volume of exports fell by 16 per cent in 1975 largely as a result of a sharp fall in overseas demand for organic chemicals and for synthetic resins and plastics materials. There were, however, clear signs of a recovery in the fourth quarter of 1975 when exports rose by 10 per cent. The recovery in world economic activity seems to be underway and there are good prospects for a continuing improvement in chemical exports.

The volume of imports fell by 18 per cent in 1975 and though most of the decline could be attributed to the fall in imports of organics and synthetic resins, it was more widespread among the sectors than the fall in exports. There was also a recovery in import volume in the fourth quarter of 1975; it is thought, however, that this may have reflected no more than an end to destocking and some anticipatory buying and hence may not be sustained.

### Prices

Output prices rose by just less than 3 per cent in the fourth quarter of 1975 thus continuing the slowing down in the rate of increase which began early last year. The level was, however, some 18 per cent above that of the fourth quarter of 1974 about the same rise as that for the price of manufacturing output as a whole. Prices of materials and fuels purchased by the chemicals industry rose by 4 per cent in the fourth quarter the highest increase since the second quarter of 1974 when the effects of the steep rise in oil prices were being felt. Import prices (unit values) for chemicals were little changed in the fourth quarter of 1975 compared with the same period a year ago, but the trend in prices seems to be upwards after falling through much of 1975.

### Employment

The level of employment fell a little further during the fourth quarter, with the decreases spread over most of the sub-sectors. Since September 1974 employment has fallen by about 18,000, mainly in pharmaceuticals, toilet preparations and synthetic resins.

### Capital expenditure

The volume of capital expenditure fell back somewhat in the fourth quarter of 1975 but nevertheless rose strongly by about 30 per cent in 1975 as a whole. The Chemical Industries Association (CIA) recently published an Investment Intentions Survey which suggested that investment might show further increases in both 1976 and 1977. Although replies to the CIA Survey covered firms accounting for about 70 per cent of the total sales of the industry and are therefore

*continued on page 60*

## TABLE 1 Index of production

Index numbers 1970 = 100, seasonally adjusted

| MLH | | 1971 | 1972 | 1973 | 1974 | 1975 p | 1974 1st qtr. | 1974 2nd qtr. | 1974 3rd qtr. | 1974 4th qtr. | 1975 1st qtr. | 1975 2nd qtr. | 1975 3rd qtr. | 1975 4th qtr. p | % change last 3 months on: Previous 3 months | % change last 3 months on: A year earlier |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 271 | General chemicals | 100.7 | 104.5 | 119.2 | 134.8 | 114.0 | 131.7 | 136.0 | 140.4 | 131.3 | 120.9 | 105.5 | 108.5 | 121.1 | 12 | −8 |
| 271/1 | Inorganic chemicals | 101.1 | 99.2 | 109.2 | 114.8 | 95.7 | 111.1 | 115.4 | 118.8 | 113.7 | 108.1 | 91.8 | 90.0 | 92.9 | 3 | −18 |
| 271/2 | Organic chemicals | 102.8 | 115.3 | 137.6 | 165.5 | 136.5 | 162.9 | 168.2 | 172.7 | 158.3 | 138.5 | 122.7 | 128.4 | 156.6 | 22 | −1 |
| 271/3 | Other chemicals | 97.8 | 97.7 | 108.9 | 121.3 | 108.2 | 118.2 | 121.2 | 126.8 | 119.2 | 114.6 | 100.6 | 106.1 | 111.4 | 5 | −7 |
| 272 | Pharmaceutical chemicals and preparations | 107.0 | 115.7 | 136.4 | 145.9 | 146.9 | 144.9 | 144.0 | 146.6 | 148.3 | 150.5 | 151.2 | 141.7 | 144.0 | 2 | −3 |
| 273 | Toilet preparations | 105.4 | 112.9 | 126.1 | 139.2 | 131.1 | 136.3 | 132.2 | 145.8 | 142.6 | 140.9 | 129.3 | 131.6 | 122.7 | −7 | −14 |
| 274 | Paint | 103.0 | 110.1 | 120.9 | 115.4 | 114.9 | 116.5 | 115.6 | 116.5 | 113.0 | 111.9 | 117.8 | 115.4 | 114.4 | −1 | 1 |
| 275 | Soap and detergents | 99.1 | 102.5 | 105.8 | 115.4 | 109.1 | 113.7 | 113.1 | 118.4 | 116.3 | 106.1 | 111.6 | 106.7 | 112.1 | 5 | −4 |
| 276/1 | Synthetic resins and plastics materials | 101.2 | 110.8 | 126.6 | 119.4 | 101.2 | 118.7 | 125.4 | 128.3 | 105.1 | 98.8 | 94.7 | 102.6 | 108.8 | 6 | 4 |
| 276/2 | Synthetic rubber | 90.5 | 100.0 | 118.2 | 108.7 | 84.1 | 99.9 | 126.0 | 111.3 | 97.4 | 97.8 | 79.9 | 64.9 | 93.9 | 45 | −4 |
| 277 | Dyestuffs and pigments | 97.0 | 106.7 | 112.2 | 118.6 | 98.2 | 126.5 | 124.4 | 118.8 | 104.9 | 105.9 | 91.8 | 93.8 | 101.3 | 8 | −3 |
| 278 | Fertilisers | 105.5 | 99.5 | 99.1 | 101.1 | 100.1 | 97.0 | 107.5 | 103.2 | 96.7 | 98.5 | 92.8 | 104.4 | 104.7 | — | 8 |
| 279 | Other chemical industries | 102.1 | 108.6 | 117.4 | 117.5 | 108.8 | 121.2 | 115.0 | 116.6 | 117.0 | 109.6 | 107.6 | 108.5 | 109.6 | 1 | −6 |
| Order V | Chemical and allied industries | 102.1 | 108.1 | 121.2 | 127.7 | 115.6 | 126.9 | 128.8 | 131.4 | 123.9 | 118.7 | 112.0 | 112.8 | 118.8 | 5 | −4 |
| | Total manufacturing industry | 99.6 | 102.4 | 110.9 | 107.8 | 101.4 | 106.6 | 109.3 | 109.6 | 105.6 | 106.1 | 100.0 | 99.9 | 99.8 | — | −5 |

## TABLE 2 Sales of principal products

£ million, 1970 prices, not seasonally adjusted

| MLH | | 1970 | 1971 | 1972 | 1973 | 1974 | 1974 1st qtr. | 1974 2nd qtr. | 1974 3rd qtr. | 1974 4th qtr. | 1975 1st qtr. | 1975 2nd qtr. | 1975 3rd qtr. p |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 271 | General chemicals | 1,129 | 1,179 | 1,253 | 1,507 | 1,710 | 424 | 444 | 433 | 410 | 375 | 327 | 318 |
| 271/1 | Inorganic chemicals | 325 | 322 | 322 | 354 | 387 | 97 | 100 | 96 | 95 | 91 | 74 | 70 |
| 271/2 | Organic chemicals | 486 | 520 | 588 | 724 | 838 | 211 | 219 | 214 | 194 | 168 | 151 | 148 |
| 271/3 | Other chemicals | 318 | 337 | 343 | 429 | 485 | 116 | 125 | 123 | 121 | 116 | 102 | 100 |
| 272 | Pharmaceutical chemicals and preparations | 390 | 394 | 413 | 475 | 509 | 130 | 127 | 121 | 131 | 130 | 129 | 113 |
| 273 | Toilet preparations | 133 | 140 | 149 | 162 | 180 | 39 | 42 | 49 | 50 | 40 | 43 | 47 |
| 274 | Paint | 192 | 207 | 219 | 244 | 255 | 64 | 67 | 67 | 57 | 58 | 64 | 62 |
| 275 | Soap and detergents | 184 | 182 | 202 | 205 | 222 | 57 | 55 | 55 | 55 | 52 | 54 | 51 |
| 276/1 | Synthetic resins and plastics materials | 472 | 477 | 523 | 632 | 640 | 166 | 175 | 162 | 136 | 124 | 126 | 124 |
| 276/2 | Synthetic rubber | 53 | 48 | 53 | 69 | 64 | 17 | 16 | 14 | 17 | 13 | 14 | 12 |
| 277 | Dyestuffs and pigments | 137 | 133 | 147 | 152 | 159 | 37 | 40 | 40 | 41 | 35 | 36 | 36 |
| 278 | Fertilisers | 164 | 174 | 144 | 157 | 164 | 44 | 48 | 40 | 32 | 40 | 41 | 43 |
| 279 | Other chemical industries | 372 | 379 | 405 | 446 | 446 | 118 | 114 | 103 | 111 | 113 | 113 | 96 |
| Order V | Chemical and allied industries | 3,226 | 3,313 | 3,508 | 4,049 | 4,349 | 1,096 | 1,128 | 1,084 | 1,040 | 980 | 947 | 902 |

## TABLE 3 Imports of products of the chemical industry

£ million cif current prices, not seasonally adjusted

| MLH | | 1970 | 1971 | 1972 | 1973 | 1974 | 1975 | 1974 1st qtr. | 1974 2nd qtr. | 1974 3rd qtr. | 1974 4th qtr. | 1975 1st qtr. | 1975 2nd qtr. | 1975 3rd qtr. | 1975 4th qtr. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 271 | General chemicals | 302.9 | 298.1 | 337.9 | 459.5 | 864.8 | 810.8 | 178.9 | 222.6 | 242.2 | 221.2 | 214.7 | 187.8 | 191.4 | 216.9 |
| 271/1 | Inorganic chemicals | 70.5 | 68.3 | 74.6 | 96.7 | 155.6 | 163.8 | 32.7 | 35.6 | 41.2 | 46.1 | 42.7 | 42.8 | 40.4 | 37.9 |
| 271/2 | Organic chemicals | 160.7 | 147.3 | 160.6 | 236.9 | 506.3 | 396.4 | 104.1 | 139.8 | 140.3 | 122.2 | 116.3 | 92.3 | 84.4 | 103.4 |
| 271/3 | Other chemicals | 71.7 | 82.5 | 102.7 | 125.9 | 202.9 | 250.6 | 42.1 | 47.2 | 60.7 | 52.9 | 55.7 | 52.7 | 66.6 | 75.6 |
| 272 | Pharmaceutical chemicals and preparations | 38.4 | 42.2 | 49.1 | 74.3 | 106.5 | 111.4 | 24.4 | 27.4 | 28.7 | 26.1 | 26.1 | 25.0 | 28.9 | 31.4 |
| 273 | Toilet preparations | 5.1 | 6.2 | 9.0 | 15.1 | 21.2 | 25.3 | 4.8 | 5.7 | 5.7 | 4.9 | 5.9 | 6.5 | 6.6 | 6.3 |
| 274 | Paint | 5.5 | 5.9 | 5.5 | 7.7 | 11.7 | 10.3 | 2.6 | 2.9 | 3.4 | 2.9 | 2.3 | 2.3 | 2.4 | 3.3 |
| 275 | Soap and detergents | 5.8 | 9.4 | 12.6 | 14.2 | 25.1 | 19.4 | 4.6 | 6.8 | 7.4 | 6.3 | 5.5 | 4.4 | 4.3 | 5.2 |
| 276/1 | Synthetic resins | 109.0 | 107.2 | 129.8 | 183.0 | 321.7 | 232.6 | 75.4 | 77.1 | 97.5 | 71.7 | 51.5 | 53.8 | 58.9 | 68.4 |
| 276/2 | Synthetic rubber | 18.8 | 20.5 | 20.7 | 27.0 | 39.1 | 42.3 | 8.3 | 9.9 | 10.5 | 10.4 | 11.0 | 9.3 | 9.7 | 12.3 |
| 277 | Dyestuffs and pigments | 26.7 | 35.7 | 39.2 | 54.5 | 71.5 | 53.2 | 18.7 | 19.1 | 18.5 | 15.3 | 11.5 | 12.8 | 12.9 | 16.0 |
| 278 | Fertilisers | 23.1 | 25.9 | 32.9 | 35.2 | 57.4 | 55.3 | 12.3 | 13.0 | 15.7 | 16.3 | 17.5 | 13.7 | 12.1 | 12.0 |
| 279 | Other chemical industries | 36.5 | 42.3 | 48.6 | 65.5 | 103.2 | 114.5 | 22.9 | 25.8 | 26.7 | 27.8 | 28.9 | 29.9 | 26.7 | 29.0 |
| Order V | Chemicals and allied industries | 571.8 | 593.4 | 685.3 | 936.0 | 1,622.2 | 1,475.1 | 352.9 | 410.3 | 456.3 | 402.9 | 374.9 | 345.5 | 354.1 | 400.6 |

£ million, cif 1970 prices, not seasonally adjusted

| MLH | | 1970 | 1971 | 1972 | 1973 | 1974 | 1975 | 1974 1st qtr. | 1974 2nd qtr. | 1974 3rd qtr. | 1974 4th qtr. | 1975 1st qtr. | 1975 2nd qtr. | 1975 3rd qtr. | 1975 4th qtr. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 271 | General chemicals | 303 | 290 | 328 | 377 | 386 | 336 | 93 | 98 | 104 | 91 | 82 | 79 | 84 | 92 |
| 271/1 | Inorganic chemicals | 71 | 65 | 68 | 81 | 82 | 70 | 21 | 20 | 20 | 22 | 19 | 17 | 18 | 17 |
| 271/2 | Organic chemicals | 161 | 147 | 165 | 194 | 191 | 150 | 46 | 51 | 51 | 44 | 39 | 36 | 35 | 40 |
| 271/3 | Other chemicals | 72 | 77 | 94 | 102 | 113 | 116 | 26 | 27 | 34 | 26 | 24 | 26 | 31 | 35 |
| 272 | Pharmaceutical chemicals and preparations | 38 | 39 | 46 | 60 | 72 | 57 | 18 | 19 | 19 | 17 | 15 | 14 | 14 | 15 |
| 273 | Toilet preparations | 5 | 6 | 9 | 13 | 14 | 18 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 4 | 4 |
| 274 | Paint | 6 | 6 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 6 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| 275 | Soap and detergents | 6 | 9 | 12 | 12 | 17 | 14 | 3 | 5 | 6 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 3 | 3 |
| 276/1 | Synthetic resins | 109 | 124 | 150 | 179 | 195 | 135 | 54 | 46 | 55 | 40 | 28 | 32 | 35 | 40 |
| 276/2 | Synthetic rubber | 19 | 23 | 25 | 24 | 22 | 26 | 5 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 7 | 6 | 6 | 7 |
| 277 | Dyestuffs and pigments | 27 | 33 | 35 | 43 | 44 | 29 | 12 | 12 | 11 | 9 | 6 | 7 | 7 | 8 |
| 278 | Fertilisers | 23 | 24 | 28 | 26 | 26 | 19 | 7 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 5 | 4 | 4 |
| 279 | Other chemical Industries | 36 | 41 | 45 | 50 | 59 | 53 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 14 | 13 | 14 | 13 | 13 |
| Order V | Chemicals and allied industries | 572 | 595 | 681 | 790 | 842 | 691 | 212 | 212 | 227 | 192 | 165 | 166 | 172 | 188 |

## TABLE 4 Exports of products of the chemical industry

£ million, fob current prices, not seasonally adjusted

| MLH | | 1970 | 1971 | 1972 | 1973 | 1974 | 1975 | 1974 1st qtr. | 1974 2nd qtr. | 1974 3rd qtr. | 1974 4th qtr. | 1975 1st qtr. | 1975 2nd qtr. | 1975 3rd qtr. | 1975 4th qtr. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 271 | General chemicals | 324.2 | 366.0 | 373.8 | 523.6 | 984.7 | 917.9 | 189.8 | 253.6 | 270.7 | 270.7 | 221.7 | 223.7 | 217.7 | 254.8 |
| 271/1 | Inorganic chemicals | 61.5 | 62.7 | 58.0 | 81.5 | 128.1 | 128.9 | 26.2 | 31.8 | 35.3 | 34.8 | 38.2 | 31.8 | 27.2 | 31.7 |
| 271/2 | Organic chemicals | 135.7 | 154.4 | 160.5 | 244.1 | 545.3 | 451.7 | 105.6 | 144.5 | 150.7 | 144.6 | 108.6 | 105.0 | 105.8 | 132.3 |
| 271/3 | Other chemicals | 127.0 | 148.9 | 155.3 | 198.0 | 311.3 | 337.3 | 58.0 | 77.3 | 84.7 | 91.3 | 74.9 | 86.9 | 84.7 | 90.8 |
| 272 | Pharmaceutical chemicals and preparations | 134.1 | 161.1 | 172.9 | 212.6 | 287.1 | 350.4 | 61.6 | 69.4 | 75.7 | 80.3 | 80.8 | 95.8 | 84.0 | 89.8 |
| 273 | Toilet preparations | 22.4 | 23.9 | 28.2 | 34.4 | 46.8 | 57.4 | 9.8 | 11.6 | 12.8 | 12.6 | 12.9 | 14.9 | 14.8 | 14.8 |
| 274 | Paint | 19.5 | 21.6 | 19.7 | 24.2 | 38.2 | 45.1 | 7.5 | 9.9 | 10.6 | 10.2 | 11.4 | 12.1 | 10.3 | 11.3 |
| 275 | Soap and detergents | 23.5 | 23.8 | 28.8 | 38.0 | 70.5 | 81.0 | 12.7 | 17.6 | 18.3 | 21.8 | 18.2 | 21.6 | 19.4 | 21.8 |
| 276/1 | Synthetic resins | 139.1 | 139.6 | 157.2 | 190.5 | 315.9 | 297.2 | 62.8 | 85.5 | 85.3 | 82.3 | 73.3 | 71.2 | 65.2 | 87.5 |
| 276/2 | Synthetic rubber | 19.8 | 22.2 | 25.7 | 34.3 | 46.6 | 37.8 | 10.9 | 12.7 | 12.0 | 11.0 | 8.9 | 9.4 | 8.0 | 11.5 |
| 277 | Dyestuffs and pigments | 53.6 | 58.7 | 79.2 | 107.0 | 162.2 | 137.3 | 39.9 | 45.2 | 41.5 | 35.7 | 34.9 | 32.4 | 31.5 | 38.5 |
| 278 | Fertilisers | 4.8 | 3.6 | 7.0 | 14.8 | 45.7 | 53.4 | 9.7 | 9.4 | 10.0 | 16.6 | 27.2 | 15.0 | 4.7 | 6.5 |
| 279 | Other chemical industries | 109.8 | 126.8 | 129.2 | 158.3 | 221.9 | 272.3 | 48.1 | 56.7 | 57.4 | 59.8 | 67.5 | 72.5 | 67.1 | 65.2 |
| Order V | Chemical and allied industries | 851.0 | 947.3 | 1,021.7 | 1,337.7 | 2,219.6 | 2,249.5 | 452.8 | 571.6 | 594.3 | 601.0 | 556.6 | 568.5 | 522.7 | 601.7 |

£ million, fob 1970 prices, not seasonally adjusted

| MLH | | 1970 | 1971 | 1972 | 1973 | 1974 | 1975 | 1974 1st qtr. | 1974 2nd qtr. | 1974 3rd qtr. | 1974 4th qtr. | 1975 1st qtr. | 1975 2nd qtr. | 1975 3rd qtr. | 1975 4th qtr. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 271 | General chemicals | 324 | 356 | 353 | 461 | 564 | 422 | 138 | 147 | 147 | 132 | 103 | 103 | 102 | 113 |
| 271/1 | Inorganic chemicals | 61 | 60 | 53 | 62 | 63 | 52 | 16 | 18 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 12 | 11 | 13 |
| 271/2 | Organic chemicals | 136 | 152 | 156 | 226 | 292 | 205 | 74 | 76 | 79 | 63 | 48 | 46 | 51 | 59 |
| 271/3 | Other chemicals | 127 | 144 | 145 | 174 | 209 | 165 | 48 | 54 | 53 | 54 | 40 | 44 | 40 | 41 |
| 272 | Pharmaceutical chemicals and preparations | 134 | 155 | 164 | 196 | 231 | 232 | 53 | 58 | 60 | 61 | 58 | 64 | 55 | 55 |
| 273 | Toilet preparations | 22 | 22 | 25 | 28 | 28 | 28 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 |
| 274 | Paint | 19 | 20 | 17 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 6 | 5 | 5 |
| 275 | Soap and detergents | 24 | 22 | 26 | 32 | 42 | 39 | 9 | 11 | 11 | 12 | 9 | 10 | 9 | 10 |
| 276/1 | Synthetic resins | 139 | 158 | 172 | 171 | 179 | 153 | 44 | 49 | 44 | 42 | 36 | 35 | 34 | 47 |
| 276/2 | Synthetic rubber | 20 | 21 | 24 | 28 | 30 | 17 | 9 | 8 | 7 | 6 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 5 |
| 277 | Dyestuffs and pigments | 54 | 55 | 69 | 82 | 88 | 64 | 27 | 24 | 20 | 17 | 16 | 15 | 15 | 17 |
| 278 | Fertilisers | 5 | 4 | 7 | 13 | 24 | 26 | 5 | 4 | 5 | 10 | 14 | 8 | 2 | 2 |
| 279 | Other chemical industries | 110 | 130 | 138 | 149 | 163 | 151 | 41 | 42 | 41 | 39 | 41 | 41 | 36 | 34 |
| Order V | Chemical and allied industries | 851 | 943 | 995 | 1,179 | 1,369 | 1,151 | 337 | 355 | 347 | 331 | 293 | 293 | 269 | 296 |

encouraging respondents indicated that their intentions depended on the successful control of inflation and satisfactory profit levels. It remains to be seen whether the CIA's more optimistic view about investment is justified when the Department of Industry's Investment Intentions Survey taken only two months before the CIA's indicated that chemicals investment might show a greater than average fall in 1976 than that suggested for manufacturing industry as a whole – a drop of 5 to 8 per cent for 1976.

**Tables**

The format of some of the tables has been revised and extended to provide a more complete coverage of the available data on the chemicals industry. In Table 1 quarterly indices of production for Minimum List Headings (and some sub MLH's) are shown and these reflect total sales and work done by establishments classified to these industries. Table 2 provides estimates of sales at 1970 prices of principal products of each industry and in Tables 3 and 4 are shown estimates of trade in the principal products of the chemicals industry at both current prices and at 1970 prices.

## TABLE 8 Capital expenditure

£ million

| | | Current prices | 1970 prices, seasonally adjusted |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1963 | | 127.8 | 172.7 |
| 1964 | | 162.2 | 214.8 |
| 1965 | | 217.4 | 274.0 |
| 1966 | | 254.3 | 304.8 |
| 1967 | | 214.7 | 256.1 |
| 1968 | | 223.1 | 256.0 |
| 1969 | | 267.6 | 296.4 |
| 1970 | | 382.3 | 382.3 |
| 1971 | | 367.1 | 333.9 |
| 1972 | | 281.7 | 240.5 |
| 1973 | | 250.9 | 193.3 |
| 1974 | | 382.2 | 241.2 |
| 1974 | 1st quarter | 72.3 | 53.9 |
| | 2nd quarter | 80.2 | 55.4 |
| | 3rd quarter | 92.1 | 60.6 |
| | 4th quarter | 137.6 | 71.3 |
| 1975 | 1st quarter | 132.7 | 76.4 |
| | 2nd quarter | 147.3 | 76.0 |
| | 3rd quarter | 158.5 | 79.2 |
| | 4th quarter | 170.9 | 69.7 |

## TABLE 5 Price index numbers of output (home sales)

1970 = 100

| MLH | | 1971 | 1972 | 1973 | 1974 | 1975 p | 1974 1st qtr. | 1974 2nd qtr. | 1974 3rd qtr. | 1974 4th qtr. | 1975 1st qtr. | 1975 2nd qtr. | 1975 3rd qtr. | 1975 4th qrt. p |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 271/1 | Inorganic chemicals | 108.0 | 112.3 | 116.8 | 140.7 | 197.1 | 126.2 | 137.7 | 145.7 | 153.3 | 170.1 | 194.4 | 207.5 | 216.2 |
| 271/2 | Organic chemicals | 106.3 | 108.1 | 112.9 | 185.7 | 222.7 | 157.4 | 189.0 | 197.5 | 199.1 | 210.3 | 220.8 | 227.8 | 231.7 |
| 272 | Pharmaceutical chemicals | 110.4 | 107.7 | 112.6 | 137.6 | 183.1 | 126.1 | 130.8 | 139.0 | 154.7 | 169.2 | 178.6 | 189.4 | 195.3 |
| 272 | Pharmaceutical preparations | 103.6 | 109.1 | 112.3 | 126.9 | 160.7 | 117.1 | 122.8 | 130.0 | 137.8 | 145.8 | 154.3 | 168.7 | 174.0 |
| 273 | Toilet preparations | 108.3 | 118.6 | 124.3 | 136.8 | 164.5 | 129.0 | 134.8 | 138.9 | 144.5 | 152.9 | 159.9 | 170.6 | 174.7 |
| 274 | Paint | 112.4 | 120.6 | 127.5 | 161.9 | 203.6 | 141.5 | 159.5 | 165.8 | 180.7 | 196.0 | 201.6 | 205.3 | 211.5 |
| 275 | Soap and synthetic detergents | 103.0 | 112.3 | 123.8 | 162.8 | 185.1 | 145.3 | 160.7 | 168.4 | 176.9 | 181.0 | 182.4 | 187.9 | 188.9 |
| 276/1 | Synthetic resins and plastics materials | 102.6 | 103.8 | 105.6 | 156.4 | 181.8 | 133.0 | 156.7 | 163.9 | 172.1 | 177.0 | 180.0 | 181.9 | 188.3 |
| 277 | Dyestuffs and pigments | 111.6 | 115.7 | 122.6 | 141.5 | 174.0 | 131.4 | 138.7 | 144.5 | 151.3 | 159.9 | 168.1 | 181.8 | 187.3 |
| Order V | Chemicals and allied industries* | 108.2 | 113.7 | 118.9 | 152.8 | 188.7 | 135.5 | 150.3 | 158.2 | 167.3 | 177.4 | 186.2 | 192.8 | 198.2 |
| | Total manufacturing industry | 109.0 | 114.8 | 123.2 | 152.1 | 188.7 | 138.3 | 148.9 | 156.1 | 164.9 | 176.0 | 186.3 | 193.4 | 199.1 |

* This index refers only to sales outside the chemicals industry, including sectors not shown above.

## TABLE 6 Price index numbers of materials and fuel purchased

1970 = 100

| | | 1971 | 1972 | 1973 | 1974 | 1975 p | 1974 1st qtr. | 1974 2nd qtr. | 1974 3rd qtr. | 1974 4th qtr | 1975 1st qtr. | 1975 2nd qtr. | 1975 3rd qtr. | 1975 4th qtr. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Order V | Chemical and allied industries | 108.8 | 112.2 | 135.9 | 215.4 | 239.1 | 200.7 | 214.1 | 219.3 | 227.3 | 230.9 | 233.5 | 241.0 | 250.8 |
| | Total manufacturing industry | 104.6 | 109.2 | 144.5 | 215.1 | 235.5 | 212.5 | 213.7 | 212.9 | 221.1 | 220.9 | 225.6 | 239.3 | 256.0 |

## TABLE 7 Employees in employment: Great Britain

Thousands, monthly averages

| MLH | | 1970 | 1971 | 1972 | 1973 | 1974 | 1975 | 1974 1st qtr. | 1974 2nd qtr. | 1974 3rd qtr. | 1974 4th qtr. | 1975 1st qtr. | 1975 2nd qtr. | 1975 3rd qtr. | 1975 4th qtr. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 271 | General chemicals | 141 | 143 | 140 | 135 | 133 | 135 | 134.3 | 133.5 | 134.7 | 136.2 | 135.9 | 133.5 | 134.8 | 134.5 |
| 272 | Pharmaceutical chemicals and preparations | 71 | 73 | 74 | 74 | 76 | 74 | 76.4 | 76.5 | 77.9 | 78.5 | 77.8 | 75.9 | 75.6 | 74.3 |
| 273 | Toilet preparations | 22 | 23 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 24 | 27.3 | 27.2 | 27.8 | 26.9 | 26.8 | 24.9 | 24.1 | 23.5 |
| 274 | Paint | 31 | 29 | 26 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27.2 | 27.2 | 27.8 | 27.7 | 27.2 | 27.4 | 27.5 | 27.0 |
| 275 | Soap and synthetic detergents | 18 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 16 | 15 | 15.2 | 15.8 | 16.2 | 16.3 | 16.3 | 15.8 | 15.8 | 15.2 |
| 276 | Synthetic resins and plastics materials and synthetic rubber | 51 | 48 | 46 | 47 | 49 | 48 | 48.5 | 49.1 | 50.2 | 50.3 | 49.1 | 49.8 | 47.4 | 46.9 |
| 277 | Dyestuffs and pigments | 21 | 20 | 18 | 22 | 23 | 23 | 22.9 | 23.3 | 23.9 | 24.1 | 23.8 | 23.3 | 23.1 | 22.7 |
| 278 | Fertilisers | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 12 | 12 | 11.5 | 11.6 | 11.7 | 11.8 | 11.8 | 11.7 | 11.8 | 11.8 |
| 279 | Other chemical industries | 75 | 73 | 68 | 69 | 68 | 68 | 67.9 | 67.9 | 68.6 | 68.4 | 67.6 | 67.6 | 67.2 | 66.9 |
| Order V | Chemical and allied industries | 440 | 435 | 424 | 425 | 432 | 425 | 431.2 | 432.1 | 438.9 | 440.3 | 436.1 | 427.9 | 427.0 | 422.6 |
| | Total manufacturing industry | 8,164 | 7,886 | 7,613 | 7,664 | 7,705 | 7,379 | 7,702.0 | 7,701.2 | 7,758.4 | 7,739.4 | 7,586.3 | 7,516.9 | 7,345.4 | 7,290.8 |

**Analytical Instruments Ltd,** manufacturers of the well known range of explosives detectors and gas leak detectors will be moving to their new premises in April. All future inquiries to be addressed to: Analytical Instruments Ltd., London Road, Pampisford, Cambridge, CB2 4EF. Telephone: Cambridge (0223) 834420. Telex: 817536.

# Output in the wool textile industry

The volume of production in the wool textile industry (as measured by the seasonally adjusted index of production) in January 1976 was at the same level as in January 1975. Statistics issued by the Wool Industry Bureau of Statistics show that in January 1976 woven fabrics (excluding blankets) were 19 per cent lower than in January 1975; deliveries of worsted yarns (excluding semi-worsted yarn) were 8 per cent lower. Production of wool and hair tops was 25 per cent more and that of man-made fibre tops was 1 per cent less.

**Output in the wool textile industry**

| | Consumption | Production | | | Deliveries | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Raw wool (clean weight) | Tops | | Woollen yarn (†) | Worsted yarn (§) | Woven fabrics (excluding blankets) (‡) | | Blankets (†) |
| | | Wool and hair | Man-made fibres | | | Woollen | Worsted | |
| | million kilos | | | | | million sq. metres | | |
| 1968 | 177.5 | 96.6 | 36.4 | 147.4 | 98.2 | 135.8 | 110.6 | 27.3 |
| 1969 | 174.5 | 92.0 | 42.2 | 142.2 | 100.5 | 130.1 | 109.2 | 26.9 |
| 1970 | 153.1 | 79.7 | 44.6 | 129.4 | 97.6 | 115.5 | 99.8 | 24.6 |
| 1971 | 141.2 | 66.2 | 36.6 | 130.7 | 93.0 | 101.9 | 83.9 | 28.5 |
| 1972 | 152.3 | 75.1 | 45.9 | 130.9 | 101.6 | 99.8 | 83.7 | 28.8 |
| 1973 | 136.6 | 62.2 | 55.9 | 135.2 | 100.0 | 104.0 | 88.4 | 30.6 |
| 1974 | 112.6 | 43.9 | 54.8 | 122.5 | 87.2 | 92.1 | 82.6 | 28.1 |
| 1975 | | 46.8 | 44.4 | 112.1 | 75.5 | 76.8 | 74.6 | 24.7 |
| 1974 1st quarter | 28.4 | 11.9 | 13.3 | 29.5 | 21.5 | 22.7 | 20.9 | 7.8 |
| 2nd quarter | 33.6 | 12.8 | 15.5 | 36.7 | 23.5 | 25.8 | 21.2 | 7.2 |
| 3rd quarter | 25.9 | 10.0 | 14.0 | 28.0 | 20.6 | 23.0 | 19.4 | 6.4 |
| 4th quarter | 24.7 | 9.1 | 12.0 | 28.5 | 21.6 | 20.6 | 21.2 | 6.8 |
| 1975 1st quarter | 27.3 | 11.2 | 12.8 | 29.4 | 20.4 | 17.7 | 20.7 | 7.6 |
| 2nd quarter | 29.1 | 11.9 | 12.7 | 29.7 | 19.4 | 22.5 | 19.2 | 5.0 |
| 3rd quarter | 25.5 | 11.4 | 9.2 | 24.6 | 15.7 | 19.8 | 17.1 | 5.7 |
| 4th quarter | | 12.3 | 9.6 | 28.4 | 19.9 | 16.8 | 17.6 | 6.4 |
| 1974 April | 11.0 | 4.4 | 5.9 | 12.0 | 8.1 | 8.3 | 7.0 | 2.4 |
| May | 10.9 | 4.2 | 4.8 | 12.1 | 7.6 | 9.0 | 7.1 | 2.5 |
| June | 11.7 | 4.2 | 4.8 | 12.6 | 7.8 | 8.5 | 7.1 | 2.3 |
| July | 9.2 | 4.0 | 6.1 | 9.3 | 7.4 | 7.6 | 7.0 | 1.6 |
| August | 7.7 | 2.5 | 3.7 | 9.0 | 6.4 | 7.5 | 5.7 | 2.3 |
| September | 9.0 | 3.6 | 4.2 | 9.7 | 6.8 | 7.9 | 6.8 | 2.6 |
| October | 8.6 | 3.3 | 4.9 | 10.1 | 8.4 | 8.2 | 7.9 | 2.5 |
| November | 8.4 | 3.0 | 3.8 | 9.6 | 7.2 | 7.2 | 6.7 | 2.5 |
| December | 7.7 | 2.8 | 3.4 | 8.8 | 6.0 | 5.3 | 6.4 | 1.8 |
| 1975 January | 8.9 | 3.6 | 4.3 | 9.9 | 7.0 | 6.1 | 7.3 | 2.3 |
| February | 9.1 | 3.8 | 4.2 | 9.5 | 6.4 | 5.6 | 6.6 | 2.9 |
| March | 9.3 | 3.9 | 4.4 | 10.1 | 7.0 | 6.1 | 6.8 | 2.5 |
| April | 9.6 | 4.1 | 4.5 | 9.8 | 6.9 | 7.0 | 6.5 | 1.8 |
| May | 9.3 | 3.5 | 3.7 | 9.9 | 6.0 | 7.2 | 6.3 | 1.7 |
| June | 10.2 | 4.3 | 4.5 | 10.0 | 6.4 | 8.2 | 6.4 | 1.6 |
| July | 9.0 | 4.5 | 3.8 | 8.0 | 5.1 | 6.7 | 6.4 | 1.9 |
| August | 7.0 | 2.7 | 2.2 | 7.5 | 4.7 | 5.9 | 4.5 | 1.7 |
| September | 9.5 | 4.2 | 3.2 | 9.1 | 5.9 | 7.2 | 6.2 | 2.1 |
| October | 9.7 | 4.0 | 3.6 | 9.9 | 7.2 | 6.6 | 6.4 | 2.1 |
| November | 9.7 | 4.3 | 3.6 | 9.2 | 6.5 | 5.4 | 5.7 | 1.9 |
| December | | 4.0 | 2.4 | 9.3 | 6.2 | 4.8 | 5.5 | 2.4 |
| 1976 January | | 4.5 | 4.3 | 9.5 | 6.4 | 5.1 | 5.8 | 2.6 |

(†) Estimated. (‡) Woven woollen fabrics include fabrics which are mainly woollen by weight of components and, similarly, woven worsted fabrics include fabrics which are mainly worsted by weight of components. (§) From January 1969 includes semi-worsted yarn: previously yarn of this type was not separately distinguished and the small quantities involved were divided between the woollen and worsted yarn headings. In January deliveries of semi-worsted yarn were 0.7 million kilos.

# Registrations of British, community and foreign films

The following are details of films registered by the Department of Trade under the Films Acts 1960 to 1970, as amended by the European Communities Act 1972, during the week ended Friday 26 March 1976.
BR/E indicates that the film is a British quota film, EC that the film is a quota film. The date which forms part of the registration number of each is the date on which quota life of the film expires.

| Title of film | Registration no. | Playing time minutes | Date of registration | Registered in the name of | Maker's name |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | BRITISH | | |
| The Tiger Lily | BR/E 38505/28/3/81 | 50 | 22 March | Gala Film Distributors Ltd. | Thurza Productions Ltd. |
| Keep It Up Downstairs | BR/E 38506/28/3/81 | 94 | 22 March | EMI Film Distributors Ltd. | Pyramid Films Ltd. |
| Movietone News 2442 | BR/E 38350/28/3/81 | 8 | 26 March | British Movietonews Ltd. | British Movietonews Ltd. |
| | | | COMMUNITY | | |
| Rendezvous At Bray | EC 38510/28/3/81 | 93 | 26 March | Essential Cinema Ltd. | Parc Films Paris, Taurus Films Munich, and Mathonet Brussels |
| | | | FOREIGN | | |
| Legacy | F 38502 | 90 | 22 March | Connoisseur Films Ltd. | Arthur Productions, California |
| Jory | F 38503 | 97 | 22 March | Fox-Rank Distributors Ltd. | Jory Corporacion S.A., Mexico |
| Diamonds | F 38504 | 110 | 22 March | Fox-Rank Distributors Ltd. | Euramat Films Ltd., Israel |
| Two Castles | F 38507 | 4 | 25 March | Connoisseur Films Ltd. | Bruno Bozetto Film, Milan |
| Poachers (Furtivos) | F 38508 | 83 | 25 March | Connoisseur Films Ltd. | El Iman, Madrid |
| The Cannibals | F 38509 | 86 | 25 March | Cinegate Ltd. | Euro-International, Italy |
| Dick Down Under (True Story of Eskimo Nell) | F 38511 | 96 | 26 March | Amanda Films Ltd. | Quest Films Pty Ltd., Australia |
| The Slipper and the Rose – The Story of Cinderella | F 38512 | 143 | 26 March | Cinema International Corporation (UK) | Paradine Co-productions Ltd., London |

Amendment to the register
The title of the film 'Confessions of a Sex Maniac' (BR/E 3877/5/7/80) registered on 2 July 1975 has been amended to 'The Man Who Couldn't Get Enough'
The Secretary of State, under the provisions of section 2(2) of the Films Act 1960, as amended by section 10(1) of the Films Act 1970, has issued a Direction extending the quota life of the British short film 'Edith Piaf' (BR/E 35628) until 30 July 1977.

# Production in the cotton industry

Statistics issued by the Textile Statistics Bureau show that in January 1976 the amount of cloth woven was 10 per cent more than in January 1975. Production of single yarn increased by 16 per cent and doubled yarn increased by 2 per cent.

### Production in the cotton industry

Annual totals and weekly averages

| | Single yarn (†) | | Doubled yarn | | Woven cloth | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Cotton yarn (‡) | Spun man-made yarns and mixture yarn, inc. waste | Cotton yarn | Other | Cotton | Man-made fibre and mixtures |
| | million kg. | | | | million metres | |
| 1968 | 171.2 | 67.5 | 49.9 | 52.0 | 668.2 | 507.3 |
| 1969 | 166.2 | 73.2 | 46.8 | 60.9 | 661.5 | 538.1 |
| 1970 | 158.7 | 77.4 | 43.2 | 57.3 | 627.6 | 484.3 |
| 1971 | 133.0 | 83.3 | 85.0 | | 559.1 | 479.8 |
| 1972 | 121.4 | 81.7 | 75.4 | | 513.0 | 469.8 |
| 1973 | 115.4 | 92.5 | 82.1 | | 453.2 | 502.3 |
| 1974 | 101.3 | 87.7 | 74.7 | | 409.5 | 505.3 |
| 1975 | 94.4 | 76.4 | 68.4 | | 405.4 | 503.0 |
| 1974 April | 2.0 | 1.9 | 1.6 | | 8.0 | 10.5 |
| May* | 2.3 | 2.1 | 1.7 | | 8.6 | 10.7 |
| June | 2.0 | 1.9 | 1.5 | | 9.0 | 11.2 |
| July* | 1.7 | 1.4 | 1.3 | | 5.4 | 7.8 |
| August | 2.2 | 2.0 | 1.6 | | 8.6 | 10.8 |
| September | 1.8 | 1.5 | 1.3 | | 6.8 | 9.9 |
| October* | 2.2 | 1.7 | 1.6 | | 9.0 | 11.4 |
| November | 2.2 | 1.7 | 1.6 | | 9.5 | 11.1 |
| December | 1.6 | 1.3 | 1.2 | | 7.7 | 8.6 |
| 1975 January* | 1.8 | 1.5 | 1.4 | | 8.2 | 9.7 |
| February | 1.9 | 1.8 | 1.5 | | 8.8 | 10.7 |
| March | 1.7 | 1.3 | 1.3 | | 8.3 | 9.7 |
| April* | 1.8 | 1.6 | 1.2 | | 7.7 | 9.4 |
| May | 2.1 | 1.7 | 1.5 | | 8.1 | 10.0 |
| June | 1.7 | 1.6 | 1.3 | | 8.7 | 10.1 |
| July* | 1.5 | 1.1 | 1.1 | | 5.4 | 7.2 |
| August | 1.9 | 1.5 | 1.3 | | 8.0 | 9.4 |
| September | 1.4 | 1.0 | 1.1 | | 6.4 | 8.8 |
| October* | 2.1 | 1.6 | 1.4 | | 8.5 | 10.9 |
| November | 2.1 | 1.6 | 1.4 | | 8.7 | 10.9 |
| December* | 1.5 | 1.2 | 1.0 | | 5.7 | 7.8 |
| 1976 January | 2.1 | 1.7 | 1.4 | | 8.6 | 11.0 |

(†) Spun in the cotton industry. (‡) Including yarns wholly of cotton waste and mixture yarn of cotton and cotton waste. * Average of five weeks.

# Hosiery and other knitted goods: index of production

In the three months ended January 1976 the volume of production of hosiery and other knitted goods, seasonally adjusted (including knitted fabrics), was provisionally estimated to have been 5 per cent less than in the three months ended January 1975.

The seasonally adjusted figures for 1975 are based on the seasonal pattern up to the end of 1974 and may be subject to slight revision when the complete figures for 1975 have been incorporated. The actual figures allow for differences in the length of calendar months, but not for other seasonal variations.

In using the index numbers shown in the table, it should be borne in mind that, when price increases are large, the various problems associated with constructing a constant value series become more acute. Because of these difficulties the relative accuracy of the estimates is likely to have been reduced in recent months.

### Hosiery and other knitted goods

1970 = 100

| | Including warp knitting | |
|---|---|---|
| | Actual | Seasonally adjusted |
| 1968 | 88 | |
| 1969 | 98 | |
| 1970 | 100 | |
| 1971 | 99 | |
| 1972 | 100 | |
| 1973 | 103 | |
| 1974 | 100 | |
| 1975 p | 94 | |
| 1974 1st quarter | 91 | 97 |
| 2nd quarter | 103 | 105 |
| 3rd quarter | 97 | 101 |
| 4th quarter | 108 | 96 |
| 1975 1st quarter | 87 | 93 |
| 2nd quarter | 95 | 96 |
| 3rd quarter p | 96 | 100 |
| 4th quarter p | 99 | 88 |
| 1974 July | 88 | 100 |
| August | 91 | 102 |
| September | 113 | 102 |
| October | 120 | 101 |
| November | 124 | 104 |
| December | 79 | 83 |
| 1975 January | 78 | 92 |
| February | 93 | 98 |
| March | 90 | 89 |
| April | 89 | 95 |
| May | 92 | 93 |
| June | 104 | 100 |
| July p | 86 | 98 |
| August p | 90 | 100 |
| September p | 112 | 100 |
| October p | 109 | 91 |
| November p | 111 | 93 |
| December p | 76 | 79 |
| 1976 January p | 77 | 92 |

p = provisional.

# Index of retail sales in Northern Ireland in January

The seasonally adjusted index of the value of retail sales in Northern Ireland for January was 235 (1965 = 100), 19 per cent more than in January 1975.

After allowing for price changes, the total volume of sales in January decreased by about 3 per cent compared with the corresponding period last year.

The seasonally adjusted index numbers of the value of sales in January and the percentage increases on a year earlier for the main groups of traders are shown below. More detailed information can be obtained from the Department of Commerce, Index of Retail Sales, 21 Linenhall Street, Belfast BT2 8BZ (tel. Belfast (0232) 28081, ext. 140).

| | | January 1976 | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Sales by: | Sales in 1965 – £m | Seasonally adjusted value index numbers 1965 = 100 | Percentage increases |
| All kinds of business | 219 | 235 | 19 |
| Food shops | 97 | 255 | 23 |
| Non-food shops | 122 | 218 | 15 |
| Of which: | | | |
| Clothing and footwear shops | 36 | 231 | 8 |
| Durable goods shops | 21 | 191 | 12 |
| Miscellaneous non-food shops | 43 | 230 | 23 |
| Department and general stores | 22 | 201 | 18 |

# Index to statistics and organisational information published regularly in 'Trade and Industry'

A = annually M = monthly Q = quarterly 6M = every six months.

| Title | Last published |
|---|---|
| Air transport: trade by air (6M) | 28 Nov. 1975 |
| Balance of payments: | |
| current account (M) | 19 Mar. 1976 |
| trends in invisible transactions | 17 Oct. 1975 |
| (*see also* Overseas trade of the UK) | |
| Bankruptcies *see* Insolvencies | |
| Business names and limited partnerships (A) | 30 Jan. 1975 |
| Capital expenditure: manufacturing, distributive and service industries (Q) | This week |
| By regions | 27 Feb. 1976 |
| Catering trades turnover (M) | 19 Mar. 1976 |
| Census of production (A) | This week |
| Chemicals industry activity (Q) | This week |
| Companies: | |
| acquisitions and mergers (Q) | 27 Feb. 1976 |
| Liquidations *see* Insolvencies | 6 Feb. 1976 |
| liquidity (Q) | 12 Mar. 1976 |
| new registrations: | |
| Gt. Britain (M) | 19 Mar. 1976 |
| N. Ireland (M) | This week |
| rate of return on capital | 24 Oct. 1975 |
| Construction work overseas (A) | 17 Oct. 1975 |
| EEC economic indicators | This week |
| Energy trends (M) | 5 Mar. 1976 |
| Engineering industries: sales and orders (M) | 26 Mar. 1976 |
| Film industry | |
| British Film Fund Agency returns (M) | 12 Mar. 1976 |
| cinema admissions and takings (M) | 12 Mar. 1976 |
| overseas payments and earnings (A) | 8 Aug. 1975 |
| registrations of films (A) | 30 Jan. 1976 |
| Food: | |
| consumption levels (6M) | 10 Oct. 1975 |
| household consumption (Q) | 12 Mar. 1976 |
| Footwear industry: production, orders and deliveries (M) | 30 Jan. 1976 |
| Foreign exchange: official reserves (M) | 12 Mar. 1976 |
| Foreign trade: industrial countries' production and trade (Q) | 9 Jan. 1976 |
| (*see also* Overseas trade of the UK) | |
| Hire-purchase business (M) | 12 Mar. 1976 |
| Industrial production: | |
| index numbers (M) | 26 Mar. 1976 |
| N. Ireland index | 21 Nov. 1975 |
| Wales | 16 Jan. 1976 |
| Insolvencies | 6 Feb. 1967 |
| Insurance companies: investments and assets (A) | 22 Aug. 1975 |
| Investment: | |
| book values of overseas direct investments (every 3 years) | 15 Nov. 1973 |
| industry's investment intentions (3 times a year) | 9 Jan. 1976 |
| investment and earnings overseas (A) | 14 Mar. 1975 |
| (amendment) | 21 Mar. 1975 |
| Man-made fibres: | |
| deliveries (Q) | 13 Feb. 1976 |
| production (M) | 13 Feb. 1976 |
| production: quarterly analysis (Q) | 13 Feb. 1976 |
| Metal working machine tools: sales and orders (M) | 20 Feb. 1976 |
| Motor industry: | |
| car and commercial vehicle production (M) | 26 Mar. 1976 |
| estimated figures (M) | 12 Mar. 1976 |
| motor trade turnover (Q) | 20 Feb. 1976 |
| Office development permits (Q) | 12 Mar. 1976 |
| Overseas trade of the UK: | |
| direct exporters and credit terms (A) | 11 Apr. 1975 |
| analysis of trends (Q) | 12 Mar. 1976 |
| ten-year back run (A) | 12 Mar. 1976 |
| (*see also* Balance of payments) | |
| Pension funds: investments and assets (A) | 22 Aug. 1975 |
| Regional development grants (Q) | 12 Mar. 1976 |
| Regional selective assistance (M) | 27 Feb. 1976 |
| Retail prices index (M) | 26 Mar. 1976 |
| Retail trades: | |
| sales (M) | 12 Mar. 1976 |
| provisional figures (M) | 19 Mar. 1976 |
| sales, N. Ireland (M) | This week |
| stocks (M) | 19 Mar. 1976 |
| Royalties: overseas transactions (A) | 11 Apr. 1975 |
| Shipping: nationality of vessels in UK sea-borne trade (A) | 23 Jan. 1975 |
| Steel consumption and stocks (Q) | 26 Mar. 1976 |
| Stocks: | |
| manufacturers' and distributors' quarterly figures (Q) | This week |
| manufacturers' stocks: monthly estimates (M) | This week |
| retail (M) | 19 Mar. 1976 |
| Television: overseas payments and earnings (A) | 8 Aug. 1975 |
| Textiles: | |
| activity in the industry (Q) | 16 Jan. 1976 |
| carpet sales (M) | 20 Feb. 1976 |
| cotton industry production (M) | This week |
| hosiery production (M) | This week |
| made-up clothing: orders and deliveries (M) | 12 Mar. 1976 |
| wholesale houses' sales (M) | 26 Mar. 1976 |
| wool exports (Q) | 27 Feb. 1976 |
| wool output (M) | This week |
| Tourism: | |
| foreign visitor arrivals (M) | 19 Mar. 1976 |
| overseas travel and tourism (Q) | 23 Jan. 1976 |
| Wholesale prices: | |
| average prices of selected commodities (A) | 13 June 1975 |
| index numbers (M) | 19 Mar. 1976 |

**Departmental organisations, etc.**

| Subjects | Last published |
|---|---|
| British commercial representations overseas | 3 Oct. 1975 |
| Customs notices of interest to exporters | 26 Mar. 1976 |
| ECGD local offices | 19 Mar. 1976 |
| Guide to Departments | 19 Mar. 1976 |
| Official Receivers' offices | 19 Mar. 1976 |
| Programme of trade promotions | 16 Jan. 1976 |
| Release dates of economic statistics | 26 Mar. 1976 |

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# Government Sales

## Department of the Environment

**7 April 1976 Office and hostel furnishing and equipment**

**Location: Property Services Agency, Supplies Division Store, Water Lane, Clifton, York**

**Auctioneers: Brearley-Greens (Dept. L), 7 Clare Road, Halifax (tel. 58581/2)**

Single, two and four person's desks, metal card index filing cabinets, metal and wood stationery cabinets, metal and wood four-drawer filing cabinets, bookcases, oak board-room tables and chairs, single pedestal desks, canteen tables, oak writing tables, metal shelving and rails, wooden racks, hat and coat stands, clinic personal weigh scales, time clocks, metal gun and deed boxes, grass cutting equipment, vinyl asbestos tiles, plan chests, typist's swivel, tubular stacking, wooden dining, office arm and other types of chairs, metal personal lockers, notice boards, wall clocks, 'Admel' drawing board unit, selection of Axminster and Wilton carpet.

**Catalogues 30p (including postage) from auctioneers. Viewing day before sale 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. and morning of sale 9 a.m. to 10.50 a.m.**

## Ministry of Defence

**22 April 1976 Furniture and Office Machinery**

**Location: RAF Thorney Island, Emsworth, Hants. PO10 8DG**

**Auctioneers: Stride and Son, Southdown House, St. Johns Street, Chichester PO19 1XQ (tel. 0243-82626)**

Household furniture which will be sold as single items or in small quantities and include dining suites, three piece suites, occasional, dining, card, side etc. tables. Dining, bedroom, fireside and easy chairs. Writing bureaux, bookcases, dressing tables, chests of drawers, beds etc. Duplicators, adding and other office machinery.

**Catalogues for the above sale which give details of the lots, conditions of sale, viewing times etc. are available from the auctioneers from two weeks before and up to the day of the sale, price 10p (postal orders only).**

# Wembley Auction Sales 1975/76

**6 April 1976**

| | |
|---|---|
| View Days: | Day preceding and morning of sale |
| Location: | Department of the Environment<br>Property Services Agency<br>Supplies Division Store<br>India Pavilion<br>Exhibition Grounds<br>Wembley, Middx.<br>Tel. 01-903 2508 |
| Description of Goods: | Office and Miscellaneous Furniture<br>Engineering, Electrical, Canteen, Domestic and Other Equipment |
| Auctioneers: | Messrs. Fuller, Horsey, Sons and Cassell<br>52 Bow Lane<br>London EC4M 9ET<br>Tel. 01-248 7954 |
| Catalogue: | Direct from the auctioneer price 10p each |


# Safety on Small Craft

Specially written for the Department of Trade and Industry by Guy Cole, an experienced yachtsman, this important publication gives authoritative advice on safety matters and is designed to encourage and help the occasional 'week-end' sailor to acquire an understanding of what is involved in the recreation of his choice. It will also have an interest for all concerned in sailing or who participate in water sports involving boats.

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